# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4757. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Advices to Dec. 23 by Ocean Telegraph.

### The Report of Unfriendly Relations between Austria and Prussia Untrue.

### Baron Von Beust Conciliating the Hungarians.

### Another Step Toward Annexing Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia.

### An Italian Minister to Vienna to be Appointed.

### Fighting Still Going On in Candia--The Blockading Fleet Strengthened.

## AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

### Good Understanding Between the Two Courts.

London, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* denies that any unfriendly feelings exist between the Governments of Austria and Russia; but, on the contrary, both earnestly endeavor to foster the best mutual understanding.

## HUNGARY.

### The Question of a Hungarian Ministry.

Pesth, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Baron Beust, in a speech yesterday, said that the appointment of a Hungarian Ministry was a mere question of time.

## PRUSSIA.

### The Annexation of the Elbe Duchies.

Berlin, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Upper House of the Prussian Chambers has agreed to the budget as amended by the House of Deputies, and has also adopted the bills to annex the Duchies to the Kingdom of Prussia.

## ITALY.

### Italy and Turkey—The Pope and the Italian Government.

Florence, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Orders have been issued to arm two vessels to support the claims made by Italy on Turkey in regard to the affair of the mail steamer *Prince Thomas*.

Advices from Rome report that the Pope appears to be in a peevish frame of mind, and little disposed to regard with favor an arrangement with the Italian Government, although he receives counsel from all quarters to incline to moderation and appease Italy. France supports the efforts of Italy, which have as yet been of no avail.

### The Italian Minister at the Court of Vienna.

Florence, Sunday, Dec. 23.

It is again reported that Menebrea is to be appointed Minister of Italy at the Imperial Court of Vienna.

## SWITZERLAND.

### Appropriations for the Purchase of Breech-Loading Rifles.

Berne, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Swiss Assembly yesterday voted an appropriation of twelve millions of francs for the purchase of breech-loading rifles.

## CANDIA.

### Fighting Still Going On—The Blockading Fleet Strengthened.

London, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Advices from Candia state that fighting still continued there, and the Turks had strengthened their blockading fleet around the island.

## EGYPT.

### Surratt Placed on Board a United States Ship-of-War.

Alexandria, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Surratt was yesterday put on board the United States corvette *Swatara*.

## MARINE NEWS.

### Arrival Out.

Liverpool, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The steamship *Manhattan*, which left New-York Dec 12, has arrived out.

## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Workingmen's Demonstration—Mr. Bright at St. James Hall—His Political Isolation—Further Demonstrations—Sympathy for the Pope—The European Question—A Model Preacher—Useful Information.

London, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1866.

The event of the week has been the workingmen's reform demonstration in the great metropolis. I saw it, and shall tell you the simple truth about it. It was a tremendous failure. The first announcement was that 300,000 men would turn out in the procession. Mr. Bright set it at over 200,000. All calculations of the extent of the procession, the time it would take to move and the dangers attending it were based on these figures. Two hundred thousand men, six abreast, would have extended twenty-five or thirty miles, and taken ten or twelve hours to pass any point. Well, on Monday, at 12 o'clock, I watched the procession between Knightsbridge and Hyde Park corner, sitting most of the time on the top of an omnibus in front of the mansion of Baron Rothschild, next Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington. The old Duke, from the top of his bronze horse, and I, from the top of an omnibus, watched the whole procession. It was about four miles long, (six abreast,) sometimes in close, sometimes open order, with breaks, moving at first quickly, then slower, and at times stopping. The bands were poor, the banners and emblems and mottoes indifferent. The better trades, as carpenters and joiners, were fine-looking men; the bakers and lower classes of shoemakers not so well. There was a strong body of teetotallers, and the Reform League showed a good column. The entire procession passed me in an hour and twenty-five minutes, and my estimate of the number was 20,000. Other estimates and counts made it from 18,000 to 26,000. I believe 20,000 is a fair estimate. The appearance of the men was generally good, and their behavior as good as possible. The spectators were much less numerous than at the reception of the Princess of Wales or of Garibaldi, and there was no approach to the enthusiasm exhibited on those occasions. One of the most conspicuous and significant features of the procession was the appearance of three American flags, one of the largest size and two others of medium size, well-worn specimens of the star-spangled bannnr, apparently borrowed from some American ship in port. I cannot say, however, that they made much sensation, for not one in a hundred of the people of London knows the stars and stripes when he sees them.

London has a population of 3,000,000, and a procession of thirty thousand would have been only 1 per cent. of the population. There are 727,000 men in London; 1 in 36 was in the procession, including the boys. There are in London 400,000 working men, of whom 5 per cent., or 1 in 20 turned out for a reform demonstration. There are 27,000 men in the shipbuilding trades alone out of employment, but they did not come out for reform. There are in London 60,000 laborers, 23,000 shoemakers, 30,000 porters and messengers, 27,000 carpenters and joiners, 23,000 tailors, 20,000 plumbers, painters and glaziers—and the entire turn-out of the whole trade societies, laborers, masons, odd fellows, temperance societies, was but 20,000, or at the outside 23,000, after an immense effort.

The meeting was even more a failure than the procession. There was a block at the gate, and the very leaders were dragged from their carriages by an organized banditti and robbed of their watches and breastpins. Two-thirds of the procession, small as it was, did not get into the grounds of Beauford House, where there were not at any time more than 15,000 persons. The stands erected were surrounded by a few hundred persons, and the resolutions passed, after speeches which were, in view of the occasion, simply contemptible. A glass blower talked about the "little minded, decrepit, humpbacked, one eyed scoundrels who sit in the House of Commons," and thought Lord Derby's translation of Homer inferior to the specimens of glass work carried in the procession. "What the people meant," he said, "was to drive the devil out of the House of Commons, and to let God Almighty in!"

On Tuesday night there was a reform meeting at St. James Hall, with the attraction of Mr. Bright, and even that was not nearly filled. The speech of the one great man and the one great orator of the movement was as energetic, as eloquent and effective as usual. The whole house rose and cheered some of his strongest passages.

Well, and what are we to think of this long-looked-for metropolitan demonstration? It proves, even beyond my expectations, what I have so often asserted, that the working men, at least in this part of England, are divided in their opinions, and to a great extent indifferent about the reform movement. The printers, who number 13,000, refused to turn out at all. Other trades, numbering thousands, turned out in tens. I doubt if there were 600 laborer's out of London's 60,000.

But this is not the end. At the meeting of Parliament we are promised another demonstration. Railway excursions are to bring up to London the Reformers of the provincial towns, and Hyde Park is to be taken forcible possession of. Such is the programme of the League, but the "ridiculous mus." of Monday will go far to do away with the terror of such threats. Were the lower classes, or unenfranchised classes in England really in earnest about the extension of the suffrage, were it not the fact that almost every man who cares to vote, can or easily could place his name upon the register, we should see a very different response to the efforts of a leader like Mr. Bright, even though he stands almost alone in his efforts. Suppose four-fifths of the people of the State of New-York were deprived of the right of suffrage, and after years of agitation and effort, and great meetings in Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, &c., the citizens of New-York City were called upon to demonstrate the reality and earnestness of their desire for reform, and that such a call resulted in a procession of 7,000 or 8,000 persons, and a meeting of 4,000 or 5,000. I think you would call it as I call this—an immense failure. What that would be to New-York this has been to London. In such a case as I have imagined, 100,000 would be a low figure for such a demonstration in the Empire City, and every reformer supposed that not less than 200,000 would turn out in the great metropolis.

I have alluded to the isolation of Mr. Bright in this movement. On Tuesday night there were two or three other members of Parliament present. Sir John Gray, an Irish member, was there, in return for Mr. Bright's visit to Dublin. Mr. Ayrton, member for the Tower Hamlets, happened in, but his speech, in which he denied the legal right of the people to meet in Hyde Park, and spoke of the failure of Monday's demonstration, was anything but agreeable. It is apparent that the powerful classes are not ready for manhood suffrage, and that but for Mr. Bright the whole movement would be paralyzed for mere lack of brains. The *Telegraph* storms; the *Star* shrieks; we are told what a shame it would be if the emancipated negroes of America should be granted the suffrage denied to the free-born Englishmen; but these free-born Englishmen are more solicitous about their bread and beer than about manhood suffrage and the ballot. It is a pity, no doubt, but it is no less a fact.

Mr. Bright's speech on Tuesday evening was not only eloquent, but bitter and threatening. The *Standard* says it was "one of the most violent and most odiously seditious that ever fell from him." The *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces its numerous misrepresentations of facts. Even the *Daily News* says it is to be regretted that his language does not draw the distinction between warning and menace. It may be, as Mr. Bright warned or threatened, that a volcano of revolution is ready to burst forth and overwhelm the Government, but neither the procession of Monday nor the thin meeting he was addressing, gave any indication that London is likely to be the crater of such a volcano. But we have now to look forward to the meeting of Parliament, and then if, as the *News* says, "its members have to pass through an assemblage of 60,000 fixed and determined faces—if Hyde Park be taken for a place of meeting—if there be alarm and disturbance which no precaution can obviate, the fault will be with those who are now telling us that what has been done is as yet too little to be of effect." Possibly; but the fact remains that everything demonstrated in London so far has been that there are thieves ready to plunder, roughs ready to break down park railings and fight the police, and that a dull apathy as to political rights pervades the great body of working classes, if not of England, certainly of the metropolis.

On Thursday night we had another meeting at St. James Hall, called by Archbishop Manning, to sympathize with the Pope. The house was fairly full, with a strong representation of the better sex, and the Archbishop was supported by a large body of clergy—"future Bishops," as Father Gallway said—and many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. The Archbishop is one of the clearest and finest speakers I have heard in England, a man whose intellect is as hard and sharp, crystaline and luminous, as a diamond. Every point was one of relentless logic, and every point told upon his sympathetic audience. He was followed by the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Arundell of Wardover, Sir George Bowyer and others, who discussed the Roman question and the position of the Pope. Similar meetings will be held in the principal towns of England and Ireland.

The Roman question, Sir Geo. Bowyer, a learned constitutional lawyer, said was simply a question of "stand and deliver." It was only a question whether the Pope, robbed of a large part of his possessions, would be compelled to surrender the remainder. Before this letter reaches you the last French soldier will have left Rome., and it is quite possible that the Pope will have left it also. Forty-five Popes have been exiled from Rome. If Pius IX. is driven away, it will be one more. It can make little difference to the Church, but it may be a great misfortune to Rome, which would be to Italy something like what Washington would be to the State of Maryland were it to be restored to her, and the Government removed to Chicago or St. Louis. There would be the Capitol, the Government offices, &c., which in a century or two would make a respectable collection of ruins. Rome losing the Papacy would have a double set of ruins—the monuments of Pagan and of Christian Rome. While the Pope awaits the settlement of the Roman question at Rome or at Civita Vecchia, Mazzini, the soul of the Italian revolution, lies very ill, and probably ill unto death, in a suburb of London.

The European question is not changed, but certain aspects of it are becoming better defined. There is a visible desire for a good understanding between Austria and Italy. It is apparent that France and Austria may be allies in respect to the Eastern question, if not against Prussia. There seems little doubt that Prussia and Russia have discussed together the partition of Austria—Prussia to take Bohemia and the German Provinces; Russia, Gallicia, Hungary and Sclavonia. Austria and Russia are close upon a quarrel about Poland, and if there is any hope for Polish nationality, it is in Austria, aided by France, and perhaps by Italy; though, in the event of a war, Prussia will offer Italy the bribe of a further extension of territory into the Tyrol and around the Adriatic.

The *Press*, of Vienna, says:

> "The East is undermined; an electric spark alone is required from St. Petersburgh to set all on fire from the Danube to the Dardanelles. The Russian people are systematically excited against Austria, and urged by the Press every day to be ready to march against our empire. The path of the policy of conquest of Russia has been planned for a century and a half, and that Power has never departed from it. Halting is nothing but repose before a fresh march onward, waiting for the most favorable opportunity. Now the opportunity is more propitious than ever; and like the vultures who hover over wounded game, our enemies are ready to rush on Austria, weakened by her wounds."

If Italy unite with France and Austria against Prussia, her late ally, and Russia, the price will be Rome. If she refuse to unite with them she may lose both Rome and Venice. It is rather a tight place!

Lord Palmerston used to say there were two things destined to be swallowed—Turkey and oysters. For a whole century Russia has been determined on swallowing Turkey, which may not be possible without also gobbling up a portion of Austria. There are real reasons why all the great Powers are reorganizing armies and making or buying breech-loaders. Even the little ones are at it, and Switzerland has decided to have 100,000 breech-loaders of the Winchester patent. Happy the man who can best teach the soldiers of Europe how to shoot. Eli Whitney gained only debt and disastrous lawsuits from his cotton gin, and then made a fortune on muskets. The inventions that feed and clothe men seldom reward the inventors, but nations are grateful to those who aid them in slaughtering each other.

It appears that matters do not go altogether smoothly in Prussia. The Hanoverians are stubborn; the Danes refuse to become Prussians; elections in some districts go against the Government; the English Princess Royal refuses to occupy a palace at Hanover, taken from her mother's cousin, King George. There is also a strong effort made by the Catholic party to unite the Southern German States with Austria. For all this, I have great confidence in a King who believes so thoroughly in himself and his Providential mission as does King William—especially do I believe in the hard-headed Bismarck, and in that grim but clever Gen. Moltke, who, as somebody says, is "silent in seven languages."

In America "Stiggins" and "Chadband" are considered as among the strong caricatures of the illustrious author of the *Pickwick Papers*. In the Divorce Court, the other day, Mrs. Marchant said that eleven days after she had married her husband, a dissenting preacher, the reverend bridegroom, assailed her with the most frightful oaths. Next he accused her of omitting a verse in a chapter of the Bible she was reading to him, broke into a fury, swore at her, kissed her mother, and rushed out of the room threatening to drown himself. The mother-in-law said this "Christian young man" was one of the most frightful swearers she had ever heard. At the time of the trial he was advertised to preach at Camberwell. A few months ago we had one of these reverends up for robbing a lady whose servant he had come to pray with, and whom he induced to assist him in plundering her mistress. Putting on a seedy black suit and white neckcloth and preaching in the streets or some obscure conventical, is merely one of the phases of London rascality, assuredly one of the vilest and most abominable. The Chinese say "the English come from mudbank in the ocean, are ruled sometimes by a female and sometimes by a male, and their specific character is half man, half beast." Extraordinary shrewd people, those Chinamen.

Let me wind up with a item of useful information. The exports of British manufactures to the United States are double what they were last year. For eight months of 1865, twenty-two principal articles came to $40,000,000; this year they amount to $80,000,000. So much gain to both, say the free-traders—so much loss to you, say the protectionists.

MONADNOCK.

## MEXICO.

### Gen. Sherman's Mission—Return of Maximilian to His Capital.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Mexican mission having accomplished its ends—Lieut.-Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell having each returned by separate routes to the States—there remains no longer any obligation of secrecy. The expedition, though it has not achieved all that was expected of it, has not been by any means a failure. It has opened up communications with the Republic of Mexico, and has defined and determined upon a joint plan of action, which in the fulness of time will be adopted by the United States and the Juarez Government moving in concert.

The incidents of the *Susquehanna's* visit to Vera Cruz have already been made known. The sole reason why the members of the expedition did not land there was because the solitary landing place of the port is nominally in the possession of the Maximilian authorities, and to have attempted a disembarkation there would have seemed an informal recognition of a government that is not known at Washington. Nothing but courtesies passed between the French authorities and the *Susquehanna*. Bazaine's polite letter to Gen. Sherman inviting him to Mexico City, was replied to by Gen. Sherman in terms equally courteous and friendly.

On leaving Vera Cruz the *Susquehanna* at once proceeded to Tampico, where accredited emmissaries of Juarez awaited the ambassadors of the United States. After a brief consultation they went on to Matamoras, where another short council was held with the confidential agents of Juarez, and the result is that a definite and joint plan of action has been determined on between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Immediately after the withdrawal of the French troops, which will unquestionably take place before the 31st of March next, Juarez will transfer his seat of government to a point which I am not at liberty to name at present. "That point," said Lieut.-Gen. Sherman to me, "I, as a military man, consider well chosen. Their entire plans have been laid before me, and I consider them, upon the whole, judicious and prudent." Then, in the event of any fragment of imperial power remaining, United States troops, as your correspondent has strong grounds for believing, will be marched over the Rio Grande to the support of Juarez, and Minister Campbell will return to the Mexican seat of government to resume his official relations with the Republic of Mexico.

This much being accomplished, I asked of Sherman, "Do you consider your mission a failure or a success?" He replied, "To some extent a success. We are now in possession of the plans of the Juarez Government, and they know what we mean to do. Just as in mechanics the opposing pieces of centripetal and centrifugal attraction produce certain results, so in Mexico, the fear of French absorption on the one hand and the dread of American annexation on the other have brought about some degree of unanimity among their leaders. I wish there was more of it; but we must hope for the best. All that the United States want to see is a strong, united Government in Mexico."

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman leaves to-morrow for St. Louis to report to Gen. Grant and to resume the charges of his department. Minister Campbell will remain in New-Orleans to await the tide of events, and the *Susquehanna* will return to New-York.

There remain yet some important items of general Mexican news. Maximilian left his palace prison, or Orizaba, on the 14th inst., *en route* for the Mexican capital. I was a personal witness of his departure, so often prematurely announced. His last words before getting into his carriage were, "If I am compelled to remain, I will remain within the lines." On the 15th Maximilian had arrived at Atlasco, six leagues beyond Puebla. His avowed purpose in going is not to perpetuate his power, but to thwart the French and spite Bazaine. He is ready to treat with Juarez or the United States to secure this end.

## WASHINGTON.

### Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 23.

#### THE LOWENTHAL SWINDLE.

It will be remembered that a few months since an attempt was made to arrest Jacob Lowenthal, formerly a claim agent of this city, in New-Orleans, for alleged forgeries of bounty claims and final discharge papers of colored soldiers, on which he obtained large sums of money from the Pay Department of the Government, and also of swindling discharged colored soldiers by retaining large amounts of money which he had collected for them in his capacity as an attorney. He escaped arrest and come to this city, where he offered to give himself up to the authorities, but they having no evidence against him, declined to interfere in the premises. He showed a letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. Sheridan, or by his order, indorsing his manner of transacting business in New-Orleans, which letter Gen. Sheridan now pronounces to be a forgery, or to have been given without authority from him. The detective who "worked up the case" in New-Orleans has been charged with perjury in his affidavits, and consequently, although Lowenthal is now supposed to have died of cholera, they have resurrected the affair, and it was investigated by Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor, to-day. The evidence of Mr. P. B. Blow, the detective in the case, charges that a man named J. T. Lovejoy, now supposed to be in New-York, kept an office in New-Orleans for some time, pretending to be a duly authorized Government agent, sent there for the purpose of assisting discharged soldiers, particularly of the colored troops, in settling up their accounts. With such pretences he succeeded in obtaining the discharge papers of a large number of soldiers, and forwarded them to Lowenthal, in Washington, who forged, or caused to be forged, the names, marks, or sign-manuals of the soldiers on the requisite additional papers, and obtained the money on them. It happened that some of the soldiers subsequently applied to other claim agents here for assistance, and during the investigations made by them, it was discovered that Lowenthal had filed the forged papers in the Pay Department. He receieved an intimation that he had been discovered, and immediately started for New-Orleans, for the purpose of replacing his false papers with the true originals. Instead of doing this, however, he forwarded another set of forged certificates.

The claim agent referred to is C. S. Bundy, and he defrayed the expenses of Blow, although the latter actde directly under the orders of Gen. Sheridan during the whole of his operations in New-Orleans. Bundy was prompted by a desire to get the forged papers out of the way, in order that he might do something with the authentic or original cases which had been placed in his hands honestly by the soldiers themselves. In order to accomplish this it was necessary that proof of the forgeries should be obtained, and consequently Blow was sent down to New-Orleans. While there he was employed as a clerk by Lowenthal, and assisted him, with other employes, in making out the new forged papers with which it was intended to replace the first forged set.

Lowenthal, as is stated in the affidavits of Mr. Blow, intimated that he had confederates among the Paymasters in the Pay Department here in Washington. His statement to this effect must be taken with some allowance, as he was undoubtedly villain enough to implicate others in his scoundrelism, if he could thereby shield himself. The Pay Department, however, owes it to itself to make a thorough investigation of the charge, and if guilty ones are found they should be punished unsparingly. The fact that examination into this affair has been postponed for some time has led a few people to believe that the Department may be interested in deferring the matter for fear of the *exposé* threatened in Lowentaal's statement. It was not until after urgent entreaties that an investigation was obtained, and then it was through the Second Auditor, into whose hands the papers, which Bundy desired to replace, had passed.

From all the evidence now obtained it is safe to estimate that Lowenthal succeeded in swindling different soldiers out of about $40,000. The papers, when the case was first made public, stated that he had swindled the Government to the amount of a million. The Government will not probably lose a quarter of that amount, unless further forgeries are discovered, which is not altogether improbable.

Auditor French and the Second Comptroller were occupied to-day in hearing an argument relative to the transfer of a portion of these fraudulent claims to new attorneys, who claimed them by authority from the soldiers themselves. The attorneys of Lowenthal's executors were present, but did not see fit to advance any evidence rebutting the charges of his guilt.

In the meantime, there is a doubt expressed as to Lowenthal's death. There are those who claim that he is alive, and that the hurried manner of conducting his funeral, adds evidence to that belief. He is said to have died in the middle of the night, of cholera, with no physician in attendance, and was buried the next morning, his wife and her mother being about the only persons who followed the coffin to the grave. As Lowenthal was a proud, ambitious man, some of his former associates entertain an idea that he committed suicide, knowing that he could not any longer avoid detection. He may have done so, on reception of information that his indorsement from Sheridan would soon be pronounced a forgery, because he must have known that from that time forward his game was up.

#### THE CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

The following regulations in relation to indorsement of 7-30 notes forwarded to the Treasury Department for conversion, must be carefully observed: Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed by them, "Pay the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption," and bonds will issue in their names. When notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, they must have the indorsement of the original owners in blank, and also be indorsed by the present owners, "Pay the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." When notes issued in blank are forwarded for conversion they must be indorsed, "Pay the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," by the party forwarding them. When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by the original, or a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts, and in all cases by a letter stating the kind, "registered or coupon," and the denomination of the bonds wanted in exchange. When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz., New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Charleston. Express charges on 7-30 notes forwarded for conversion must in all cases be prepaid. Bonds will be sent by express on return, free of expense.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for Saturday amount to $488,131 68, and for the past week to $2,936,514 20. This is somewhat below the average for some weeks past, resulting probably from the falling off in many branches of trade, always noticeable in the returns for this particular holiday period. The total for this fiscal year up to date is $161,637,454 12. According to the laws which govern some branches of our trade a gradual diminution of receipts from this source must be expected, commencing from the first of each calendar year. This decrease is not very great in amount, nor very steady day by day. Fluctuations are experienced in this branch of finances as in other branches up to the last day of the fiscal year, as may be seen from the facts that on April 2, of last fiscal year, the receipts were $2,455,349; on May 3, $2,236,862, and on June 2 they reached the large sum of $3,421,982, which is the second highest amount ever reached in one day, and which was the more noticeable from the fact that the second was Saturday, on which day the receipts are almost uniformly less than on other days; and during these three months of April, May and June the average receipts were under a million per diem. Other facts might be given to show the fluctuations in this respect, and prove that the total for the year must not be arbitrarily estimated by the receipts for any one day or even one month.

#### TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

At the Cabinet meeting on Friday last the subject of trials by Military Commissions was considered, the case of Dr. Watson having been brought to the notice of the Government, through Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, who came here to obtain a revocation of the order convening the Military Commission to try Watson. The President and members of the Cabinet, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, determined that no more trials of civilians should be had before military tribunals upon any pretence, and the Secretary of War was advised to issue an order to the military commanders accordingly, with instructions to them, also, that when they make arrests of civilians, upon any ground whatever, they shall report the matter to the War Department instanter, and await instructions therefrom before proceeding further. The Secretary of War will issue an order at once conformable to the decision of the Cabinet.

#### THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It has transpired that the publications thus far made, pretending to be portions of the forthcoming Tariff Bill, now in preparation by Mr. Commissioner Wells, are mere forms, printed as long ago as early last October, for Mr. Wells and his assistants to work by, and bear just about as much relation to the expected bill as a last year's market report. These forms were procured in some dishonest or unauthorized way, and presented to parties in official position. When they were brought to Mr. Wells' notice, this explanation followed. The real Tariff Bill and Mr. Wells' accompanying report are not yet completed, but will probably reach the Secretary of the Treasury this week.

#### THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

Several different delegations are here urging the appointment of a naval officer in your City. The prominent names mentioned are that of Messrs. Lewis, Franklin and Wood. The last named gentleman, formerly Colonel of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, is supported by Gen. Steedman and other prominent friends of the Administration, and by a large number of merchants and business men of New-York.

#### JUAREZ.

Information has been received here that on Nov. 26 President Juarez was still at Chihuahua, but intended to leave on the 5th of December for the City of Durango, thence for Zacatecas, his destination being San Luis Potosi, which is farther into Central Mexico, and 120 leagues from the City of Mexico.

#### THE WATSON CASE.

Your Richmond correspondent telegraphs the following conclusion of the Watson murder case at Richmond:

Richmond, Dec. 22, 1866.

The result of Letcher's mission was shown, when the Commissioners met this morning, by the reading of the following order dated this day:

> By direction of the President of the United States the Military Commission, appointed by special order No. 186, paragraph two, from these headquarters is dissolved. (Signed)
>
> J. M. SCHOFIELD,
> Brevet Major-General.

This order ending the case, Watson was discharged, and the Commission adjourned *sine die*.

#### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The new French Minister, Mr. Betherny, has arrived here, and will this week present his credentials, and be formally recognized in that capacity.

#### CONGRESSMEN REMAINING.

A few Members of Congress only are remaining in Washington, nearly all of them having left the city to spend the Christmas holidays elsewhere.

#### FOREFATHERS' DAY.

A number of New-Englanders last night celebrated, with appropriate ceremonies, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

#### THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary McCulloch leaves here to-morrow morning for New-York City, where he expects to remain four or five days.

#### ARRIVAL OF COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Mr. Smythe, Collector at New-York City, arrived here this morning, and is at Willard's.

## BUFFALO.

### The Damage to the Union Iron Works—Accident to an Actor—Fall of a Building.

Buffalo, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Appraisers have agreed on $75,000 as the amount of damages by fire to the Union Iron Works in this city, and the New-York underwriters will settle on this basis.

The veteran actor, Peter Richings, was severely cut in the right hand, on Saturday night, at the Metropolitan Theatre, while fencing with Seguin in the last act of the opera of "Rob Roy."

Weather still warm. It has rained all day, and the snow is fast disappearing; mercury to-night, 55. Trains on the Lake Shore Railroad, which have been detained for the last day or two by snowdrifts, are now running on time. The pressure of the snow and rain on the verandah of the Niagara Market caused it to fall this morning, carrying with it about twenty feet of the southwestern wall. No one was injured.

## CINCINNATI.

### Celebration of Forefathers' Day—An Internal Machine—Railroad Matters.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Forefathers' Day was celebrated by the Sons of New-England by a banquet at the Walnut-street House last night, which was numerously attended. Speeches were made by Judges Stover and Noyes, and other eminent citizens, concluding with a poem, written for the occasion by T. Buchanan Reade.

Griffin Taylor, one of the most eminent citizens, and widely known in business circles, died at his residence in Clifton on Saturday morning.

Particulars of the fiendish attempt to destroy life by means of an infernal machine, at Youngstown, Ohio, made by one Wm. Howarth, have just been made public. Howarth has been arrested.

Contracts for building a new railroad, already surveyed from Terre Haute to St. Louis, have been awarded to Winslow & Rice.

An air line through Vandalia, Ills., is contemplated.

### The Investigations at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Congressional Committee's duties take a wide latitude. They are ordered to take evidence upon the riot, the affairs of the Custom-house, internal revenue affairs, the existence of secret rebel societies, Gen. Sheridan's fitness to administrate this Department and his acts, and the present sentiment of the Southern people.

Gov. Wells has written a very important letter to Senator Trumbull upon Gen. Sheridan's administration, which he criticizes very severely.

### Fires in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Two fires occurred this evening, one in the lager-beer brewery of J. & P. Baltz, in the northwestern part of the city, which was entirely destroyed. Loss heavy. The other fire was in the malt-house attached to Sweetman's brewery, on Ninth-street, above Third. Considerable damage was done before the fire was extinguished.

### Sailing of the Moravian.

Portland, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. Aiton, sailed last night at 11:15 for Liverpool.

### The Civil Rights Bill in Maryland.

Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 23.

It is generally understood that some action will be taken shortly in the United States District Court in this City, in reference to the alleged disregard of the Civil Rights Bill by Judge Magruder, of Ann Arundel County, in sentencing negroes, convicted of larceny, to be sold, in accordance with the provisions of the Maryland code; a provision which has not been repealed since Maryland became a free State. This law, authorizing the sale of negroes as a punishment for crime, is in direct conflict with the Civil Rights Bill, which makes the infliction of any punishment upon the blacks other than that prescribed for whites convicted of the same crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The matter is attracting considerable attention, and there is much speculation as to the course likely to be pursued.

## CANADA.

### Delegates in England—Practical Workings of the Volunteer System—Bishop Lynch's Refusal to Accept Funds for the Fenians--The Quebec Relief Fund--The Salt Discoveries--Colonel Dennis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1866.

The intelligence respecting the movements of the Confederation delegates in England, is encouraging. The appointment of Attorney-General Macdonald to the chairmanship of the conference, has given great satisfaction. He is without doubt the best man for the position, and as Premier of the largest of the three Provinces interested in the Confederation Scheme, was entitled to the honor conferred upon him. The delegates from the maritime Provinces, are expected to return early next month They have already been several months in England. A London correspondent of one of our papers here, mentions the names of the delegates from Canada, and says that Mr. Bernard, a clerk in the Attorney-General West's office, attends them as Secretary. Mr. Bernard was formerly a student-at-law, subsequently Deputy Attorney-General, and finally received the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, and now holds the rank of Colonel. Quiet and unassuming, he plodded along in the Attorney-General's office, and when a company of militia was formed from among the members of the civil service, he joined and soon made sufficient headway to be appointed Captain. When the Prince of Wales was here in 1860, Mr. Bernard was deputed to make the necessary arrangements in all the places he visited; and when the Canadian Ministers went to Prince Edward's Island, to attend the first Confederation Conference, this gentleman was selected to do the honors as master of ceremonies. A thorough gentleman, well skilled in etiquette, and withal a fine looking person, he is admirably qualified for the important position of Secretary to the Canadian delegates. It is generally believed that Attorney-General Macdonald will receive Knighthood, or a Baronetage, before he returns home.

#### THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Two very remarkable, and some may say exceedingly indiscreet, articles have recently appeared in the London *Free Press*, a paper which gives the Government a general support. It is headed "The Volunteer System a Failure," and the writer endeavors to show that since the raid of June last, the force in Upper Canada has dwindled down to a mere skeleton of its former self. There is no denying the fact that very many volunteers have left the ranks by resignation; and in this respect the system is certainly faulty. Any member can resign after giving six months' notice, so that no sooner does a volunteer become efficient than he abandons the force. But our system is not entirely a failure. The force is to-day just as efficient as ever, and what is more, large additions have been made by the formation of companies in country places. It is much to be regretted that such a want of spirit is apparent in the volunteer force; still, should their services be required, there would be no difficulty in getting together a larger number of volunteers in defence of the country than ever before. The resignations are not caused by a dislike for the service, but on account of the fact that many volunteers cannot afford to give up good situations to become soldiers. The threats of invasion have kept the Province in a state of constant irritation, and as there is no saying when the services of the militia may be required, such as cannot afford to live upon soldiering have left the ranks. It is not fair to taunt the young men of the country with being ready enough to show themselves on parade or gala occasions, but by no means anxious to go forward at the call of duty. There is no lack of patriotism among the youth of the country, and they are just as ready as ever they were to meet the Fenians. That the Militia Law needs amendment there can be no doubt, and the term of service will have to be altered, for it is absurd to think that when a man gets disgusted with the service he will continue in it if he can get clear. Something will have to be done to give greater encouragement to the volunteers, and they must be better paid than they now are.

#### ROBERTS AND THE CONVICTED FENIANS.

There has been considerable sensation for some days in consequence of its becoming known that Col. Roberts had sent $200 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of this city, to be distributed among the convicted Fenians, and the publication of another letter addressed to Lynch. Bishop Lynch declined to become the agent of Mr. Roberts, and returned the money sent to him, and for doing so he is highly commended. Had His Lordship accepted the trust he would have been denounced from one end of the Province to the other, for, if there is one thing more than another that the Catholics are just now careful of avoiding it is that of being in any way identified with the mad folly of the Fenians, who, for a year or more, have kept this Province in a continual state of excitement and fear of invasion. Equally indiscreet is the writing of a letter by Col. Roberts to Col. Lynch. Roberts gives Lynch no consolation; on the contrary, he expresses his regret that the death penalty has been stayed. Really, Roberts must be an odd sort of genius to first injure and then insult a man placed in such a position as Lynch is. It is well for Roberts that he is not in the place of the man whose preservation from an ignominious end he so deeply laments. How would he like himself to exchange places with Lynch?

#### RELIEF FOR THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.

The total amount raised for the relief of the sufferers by the Quebec fire has reached nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. This is certainly a handsome sum. Strange to say, the Provincial Government contributed $50,000, without its being known outside the Executive Council room, and it was only made public by the Provincial Secretary after he went to England. The money has been given contrary to act of Parliament, but as it was an urgent case, there is no doubt that the Ministers will be sustained in the course they took. Reports have been rife of misappropriation of the money, but it is hard to believe such stories, and there is probably not a word of truth in them. Such an outpouring of sympathy, backed up as it has been by subscriptions, was never witnessed before in Canada, and it is gratifying to know that the wants of the sufferers have been amply provided for.

#### DISCOVERY OF SALT.

The town of Goderich has profited largely by the coal oil excitement, for, in boring for oil, a company has come upon salt, and in such abundance that it is found to be a far more profitable investment than oil would have been. So plentiful is the salt that lots have actually been placed in the market just as lots are in the oil regions, and it is believed that an immense business will soon be carried on in the manufacture of salt at Goderich. The discovery has given a wonderful impetus to business in the neighborhood, and the experiments that have been made fully answer all the expectations that were formed.

#### DENNIS SUSTAINED.

Lieut.-Col. Dennis, who had a command in the volunteer force, at the time of the Fenian raid, having been charged with cowardice and reckless conduct in the exposure of his men, demanded an investigation, and the same having been granted, the Court of Inquiry sat at Fort Erie. Some time has elapsed since the Court was held, and the official *Gazette* of Saturday contains the decision, which is to the effect that he is innocent on all the charges, to the number of six. The President of the Court, however, dissented from the finding upon two of the charges; and the Commander-in-Chief, while approving the verdict, considers that Col. Dennis committed an error of judgment in removing the small force under his command from the means of secure retreat afforded by the steamer, before he had ascertained the force of the enemy. It will be remembered that Col. Dennis took the steamer *Robb*, at Port Colborne, and with a small force proceeded to Fort Erie, where he gave battle to the retreating Fenians. Several of his men were killed, but he took a number of prisoners, and getting into close quarters himself, succeeded in making good his escape by means of disguise. He concealed himself in a haystack, finally shaved off his whiskers, and after much difficulty reached Port Colborne. The charge of cowardice was preferred by Dr. King, Surgeon of the Welland Battery, a brave fellow who lost one of his legs in the fight. Dr. King insisted that Col. Dennis played the part of a coward, and made the accusation at a public demonstration. There cannot be the least doubt that Dennis acted wrongly, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Michel, calls it an error of judgment.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The telegraph erred in saying that Gen. Michel had reported that Montreal could not be fortified. To have done so would have been absurd, because that city is already partly fortified, and other fortifications are in course of erection there. It was Ottawa, the Capital of the Province, which His Excellency considered incapable of providing with defences, except at a very great expense. The same opinion has been expressed by military officers sent out from England for the purpose of examining the place.

The public officers at Ottawa have been working hard to get the Government to grant them a bonus, in consideration of the high price of provisions. Thus far the attempt has been unsuccessful. It is a selfish move at most, and it would be decidedly unfair to favor the clerks in the departments at Ottawa, and do nothing for the public officers scattered about the country. There is no denying the fact that our public officials are the most unconscionable of beings; they are continually complaining, although, as a general thing, they are very well paid. When the department officials were removed to Ottawa, an allowance was made to them, and this has, without doubt, instigated them to make another appeal. The Government will not listen, however, and the officials will have to be content with what they have.

W. G.

### The Trial of Surratt—Confederation.

Montreal, C. E., Sunday, Dec. 23.

Two Government detectives are in this city hunting up evidence against Surratt and Booth, in relation to their connections with the assassination of President Lincoln. Several prominent Southerners have offered to go to Washington to testify in regard to their movements while in Canada.

A private Cable dispatch was received yesterday in this city from a prominent citizen of Quebec, in which it is stated that, owing to the strong feeling manifested by the French Canadians against confederation, it is not likely that the English Parliament will take any action on the subject at their next session.

## TENNESSEE.

### Railroad Matters—Attempt to Destroy a Train—New-England Celebration—Murder Trial—Gen. O'Neil.

Nashville, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Superintendents of the Nashville and Chattanooga, East Tennessee and Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee, and Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroads will meet at Chattanooga next Thursday, to arrange schedules and rates of freight.

An attempt was made last night to destroy the south bound regular passenger train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad at Spring Hill, by arranging the switch so as to throw the train off the track. The locomotive and tender and the baggage and express cars were overturned. The passenger cars remained on the rails. The engineer was thrown some distance, but not injured. The other employes saved themselves by jumping off. No one was hurt.

The New-England Society of Nashville, recently formed, on Saturday night celebrated the landing of the Pilgrims with a magnificent banquet at Stacey House. About 150 ladies and gentlemen, nearly all New-Englanders, were present, and numerous regular toasts were given, and a humorous original poem recited, and the meeting adjourned at midnight.

Philip Antonio and Chas. Moore, soldiers, Sixteenth Regulars, whose trial for the murder of Policeman Kennelly has been going on before the Criminal Court in this city for seven days, were convicted on Saturday, Antonio being found guilty of murder in the first degree, and Moore of manslaughter, the Jury assessing the punishment at twenty years in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial will be heard next Friday.

Many friends and warm admirers of Gen. O'Neil in this city have combined to purchase a costly sword to be presented to him on Christmas morning. The Congressional excursionists will reach here from Chattanooga at 2 o'clock to-morrow; at 6 o'clock they will sit down to a magnificent banquet in the St. Louis Hotel. The excursionists are expected to remain long enough to go over the Nashville battle grounds.

### Brutal Murder in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Dec. 23.

Another brutal murder was committed last night. A man was found dead in bed this morning, with his skull smashed by an ax. The man was a peaceable citizen. The crime is supposed to have been committed for the purpose of obtaining money.

### Return of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Davis returned this morning from her Montreal visit.

### Libel Suit Against the Tribune.

M. M. Jones, of Utica, who, in 1864, was arrested and imprisoned with Col. North and Levi Cohn, at Washington, has commenced an action for libel against the *Tribune* Association, claiming $10,000 damages. The article complained of was published in the New-York *Tribune* of Nov. 2, 1864, and was, in substance, that Jones, who was then confined in the Old Capitol Prison, had made a full confession of his complicity in forging votes; that it was carried on at Col. North's Agency; and that the confession was a complete implication of Col. North in the frauds. It is contended that no confession was ever made, no forgery or fraud ever committed, and that, subsequently, after the election, North, Jones, and Cohn were released from confinement. Mr. Jones then was, and for many years had been, a Justice of the Peace in Utica.

### Naval Items.

The United States ships *Brooklyn* and *Nipsic*, and the United States bark *Onward* were at Rio Janeiro Nov. 25. The *Pensacola* sailed Nov. 24 for the Pacific. The *Resaca* was at Pernambuco Dec. 3. The *Mohican* was at Ciara, disabled.

### The Conviction of a Relative of Gen. Washington.

It has already been mentioned that H. B. Lewis had been convicted in King George County, Va., of manslaughter, for killing Dr. Rose, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months. A correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* writes:

> "The Jury promptly recommended Lewis to Executive clemency. The unfortunate killing of Dr. Rose occurred during the war. Lewis, as has already been stated, is one of the nearest living relatives of Washington. He is a grand nephew. He and Dr. Rose had a personal difficulty from some cause or other, and became bitter enemies. The Doctor challenged Lewis to meet him in a duel. Lewis declined the challenge. Shortly afterward they met at a store in King George and an altercation occurred between them of a violent nature, which ended in the killing of Rose. Lewis is a man of immense physical power, and when the mutual denunciation led to violence he advanced upon Rose, (greatly his inferior in strength,) pistol in hand, with which he struck Rose so forcibly on the head that it killed him. Lewis was arrested and placed in prison. Shortly afterward he was released by the Federal army. After the war he was again arrested, and again placed in custody. Under the apprehension that a fair trial could not be had in King George the venue in his case was changed to Caroline. Subsequently, however, he consented to change back to King George. As I understand the case the Jury have done no more than justice in recommending Mr. Lewis to Executive clemency. The parties to the unfortunate event were both of high standing, and their feud was one of great bitterness."

**Personal.**—The mercantile community will be pained to hear of the severe illness of Mr. Erastus Littlefield, who, as manager of the Newport Line and the Kinsley Express, is one of the best known public men in the City. Congestion of the lungs in an exaggerated type has prostrated Mr. Littlefield, and it is feared the worst result may ensue.

**Arrivals in the City.**—Postmaster-General Randall, Gov. Hawley, Connecticut; Senator Stewart, Nevada; Hon. J. Bidwell, California; Gen. J. B. Frisbie, United States Army, and Commodore Davenport, United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Count Lubersac, Paris, and Gen. Baez, St. Thomas, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Vermont; Hon E. Cooper, Tennessee, and Gov. Smyth, New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Marquis Basano and Count de Montague, Baron Van Havre, of the Belgian Legation, and Gen. Hazen, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. D. N. Cooley, Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Richard Yates, Illinois, and Gen. Vickers, Chili, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. B. Chaffer, Colorado, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

## PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

### The Magazines for January—Harper's—The Atlantic—Our Young Folks—The Riverside, &c.

—Prof. Laboulaye's *Fairy Stories* are evidently destined to enjoy a wide popularity in America. One of them—"Yvon and Finette"—which has already been separately published in book form by a Boston house, besides being included in the volume just issued by the Harpers, makes the leading article in their *New Monthly Magazine* for January. Gen. Strother gives the fifth paper of the series in his "Personal Recollections of the War." With some valuable matter, the General gives a large number of trivialities, which at this late day have entirely lost whatever interest they possessed. The adventures of Cols. Hurd, Raynor and Murphy—their capture early in the war, their escape from confinement, and their subsequent experiences—furnish Mr. Abbott fresh and entertaining material for a very interesting paper, which is also well illustrated; and Mr. Harrington, of course, continues his serial entitled "The Virginians in Texas." This number of *Harper's* contains, besides these permanent attractions, a good variety of miscellaneous articles, the best of which are "The Three Days of Terror," giving very vividly personal reminiscences of the fearful riots in this City in 1863, and "Medical Delusions of the Olden Time."

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) for January is really a brilliant number. Dr. Holmes' serial—"The Guardian Angel"—commences well, although the first chapter is mainly devoted to an exposition of the faults of the "newspaper" style of writing; a subject which gives the vivacious and witty doctor a great deal of trouble. If it were at all worth the while, some of the faults of the "magazine" style might be very forcibly illustrated by the circumlocutions which the author of the "Guardian Angel" perpetrates; but the proverb that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones" hardly needs new illustration. Mr. Parton writes of "Henry Ward Beecher's Church" as he alone can, in a vigorous, racy, thoroughly readable manner, although many of the readers of the *Atlantic* will refuse to view the subject from his standpoint, or to indorse his gratuitous assumptions, while others still will be indignant at the slurs he so freely casts upon articles of their religious creed. In a "Plea for Culture," Mr. T. W. Higginson defends the thorough study of the classics—exhibiting a strange conservatism for so thorough a radical. Mr. Bayard Taylor tells a good story—"The Strange Friend," and Mr. J. T. Trowbridge another—"The Man who Stole a Meeting-house." The political articles are "The Causes for which a President can be Impeached," by C. M. Ellis, and "An Appeal to Congress for Impartial Suffrage." Mr. Ellis arrives at the very sweeping conclusion that "it may almost be said, that, for a President to have done anything which he ought not to have done, or to have left undone anything which he ought to have done, is just cause for his impeachment, if the House by a majority vote feels called on to make it the ground of charges, and the Senate by a two-thirds vote determines it to be sufficient,"—which would make it practically impossible in times of high party excitement for a President to retain his office if a Congress should be elected opposed to him politically. Nothing could illustrate more forcibly than does this the extravagant notions which have taken possession of some minds upon a subject of the gravest importance. There are two lively and readable essays in this number of the *Atlantic*, one entitled "Capillary Freaks," by C. Dawson Shanly, and another, "The Kingdom of Infamy," by Edward Mitchell. In the way of poetry we have a scholarly and wonderfully accurate translation of a passage from the Iliad by Mr. Bryant; "Fitz Adams' Story," a passage from Prof. Lowell's long-looked for poem "The Morning;" "The Palatine," by Mr. Whittier; "Terminus," by R. W. Emerson; and "Pan in Wall-street," (not pan-ic,) by E. C. Steadman. Such an attractive list of articles as this is not often furnished by the *Atlantic*.

—Those who do not seek for the sensational will find a very entertaining variety of articles in *Hours at Home*. (New-York: C. Scribner & Co.) Mr. G. M. Towle, United States Consul at Nantes, opens the January number with a timely, entertaining and sensible article on "Italy's Future;" Mr. C. L. Brace gives an interesting account of a foot-trip in the Tyrol last Summer; Mr. W. J. Paulding gossips very pleasantly about "Cockloft Hall," near Newark, where the famous Salmagundi Papers had their origin, bringing up some entertaining reminiscences of Irving, James K. Paulding, Henry Brevoort, Jr., and Gouverneur Kemble. John Esten Cooke sketches Capt. John Smith, "The Last of the Knights;" Mr. H. T. Tuckerman discusses, in a very moderate but sensible manner, "The Duty of Citizenship;" and Mr. C. H. Webb, in his inimitably and irresistibly humorous way, describes the last days of "Jocko de Panama," the monkey which figured so largely in the "Bird Breakfast," of which the same writer gave so pleasant an account in the December *Hours at Home*. A new serial, "Storm Cliff," by Miss S. J. Pritchard, is commenced in the current number, and the "The Song of the Silk Loom," by Mr. John D. Sherwood, is one of the best original poems which has appeared in the magazine. The first of Dr. Bushnell's papers on "The Moral uses of the Dark Things of the World" will appear in the February number of *Hours at Home*, and will doubtless be eagerly looked for by the numerous admirers of this able writer and original thinker.

—The *Galaxy* for Jan. 1, appears in a new dress. It has been enlarged by the addition of sixteen pages, and is printed on new and very handsome type. In this number appears the first part of "Tristan," an interesting story of Southern life, by Edward Spencer, which will be concluded in the number for Feb. 1. "Winter Wind" is a thoughtful poem by Anne M. Crane. "Whose Fault Is It" is a clever attempt to show that men are chiefly responsible for the "costly, conspicuous and unbecoming way" in which the women of our time are dressing and behaving. Mr. Wm. C. Church discusses "The Policy of Confiscation" in a readable manner. There is not much that is new in Anna Cora Ritchie's sketch of Savonarola, but it is pleasantly written. Mr. Wm. L. Stone contributes an interesting historical account of the "Jane McCrea Tragedy." Mr. S. S. Conant gives an interesting sketch of the recent Water-color exhibition at the National Academy of Design, and promises to review, in a future number, the history of a branch of art which is too little appreciated in this country. Charles Dawson Shanly's poem, entitled "Summer Hours," is an exquisite reminiscence of midsummer. One of the best articles in the "Queen's English" controversy, to which the caustic criticism of G. Washington Moon has given rise, is "The Quest for English," by Richard Grant White, which is learned and scholarly and yet popular. "By-gone Joys" is a lively sketch of the terrors of a night on a canal-boat. "Fate Ferguston' is one of the best war sketches that has yet appeared. It traces the career of a South Carolina Unionist, who, after serving in the loyal army, at the close of the war deserted and turned marauder, meeting his death at last by Lynch-law. "The American in England," by Celia Logan, is a readable sketch, and well enough in its way. The "Nebulæ" are, as usual, well written and interesting. The illustrations in this number are from original designs by Hennessy and Muller. The illuminated cover was designed by Benjamin Day.

*Our Young Folks*, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) opens the New Year with a number full of sparkle and brilliancy; in fact it borrows some of its light from the planet to which it is in a certain sense a satellite, if indeed it is allowable to violate rhetoric so far as to call the *Atlantic* a planet. Mr. Bayard Taylor tells an entertaining story, ("The Little Post Boy,") of his adventures in Sweden, and Profs. Longfellow and Lowell both contribute poems. It is certainly proof that the right of juveniles to the best prose and poetry is fully recognized when such writers as these are brought into their service. The story of "Aunt Fanny's First Marriage," is admirably told and it has a moral which old people ought to improve. "Trotty" by Miss E. Stuart Phelps is also an entertaining sketch, and it is illustrated with a design by Mr. Eytinge, which makes one of the best full page engravings ever given in *Our Young Folks*. Of late each number of this popular juvenile has addressed itself more directly to the special class of readers whose wants it aims to supply. It has lost none of its dignity in the endeavor, and this issue is a model, in its way, of what a magazine for young folks should be. It is illustrated with a steel engraving of Capt. Mayne Reid.

—Those who have been waiting so long to see what kind of a juvenile periodical Messrs. Hurd & Houghton would produce, at last have their curiosity satisfied in the appearance of the initial number of the *Riverside Magazine for Young People*, which is the issue for January, 1867. Externally and typographically the magazine fully sustains the reputation of the well known "Riverside Press," from which it is issued. The design which the cover carries is quite original and striking, but very graceful, and the colors, although brilliant, as they should be for children, are very artistically blended. The large pages of the magazine itself, which is a quarto in form, are very pleasant to the eye, and give opportunity for securing a breadth and freedom in the full page illustrations of which artists will not be slow to take advantage. The frontispiece to the present number is a cartoon by Mr. Stephens,—"The Three Wise Men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl," full of the characteristic humor of this well-known artist. The other illustrations, which are furnished by Hows, Herrick, Winslow Homer and Frizzel, show a proper appreciation of the taste of children, and the letter press includes fairy tales, sketches of travel, stories, poetry and pleasant chit-chat. Among the contributors is "Vieux Moustache," a comparatively new but lively and entertaining writer; that old favorite, Jacob Abbott, and a number of others whose names soon will be, if they are not already, in the mouths of all children. All the writers evidently aim to bring their ideas within the comprehension of the youngest intellect, and some of the articles are for this reason open to the charge of unnecessary expansion; but after all it is difficult to make anything too plain for the juveniles. As distinguished from the only other magazine with which it can come in competition, the *Riverside* may be characterized as designed for *young* young people, while its cotemporary is better adapted to old young folks. The *Riverside* certainly contains all the elements necessary to secure it wide popularity, and one of its first recommendations to many parents who are careful about the kind of reading which they give their children, will be the elevated but not obtrusive moral tone which pervades it.

—The *Eclectic Magazine* (New-York: W. H. Bidwell) still continues to gather up the best thoughts of the best contributors to the best foreign periodicals. Without altogether ignoring the fictitious, it leaves the ephemeral for the most part to those of its competitors which aim to adapt themselves to the strictly popular taste, while it carefully collects those papers which commend themselves to the more thoughtful by well considered discussions of the great questions of the time. During the twenty years of its existence the *Eclectic* has grown into a library embracing more varied and valuable reading than can be found elsewhere in the same space, and the January number, which is the first in volume five of the new series, gives abundant proof that the same high standard of excellence which has heretofore marked this periodical is to be fully maintained. It contains a timely article from the *British Quarterly* upon "The New Germanic Empire;" a review of "Recent Novels, their Moral and Religious Teaching," from the London *Quarterly;* "Notes on the Battle of Waterloo," &c., &c. The illustrations are an excellent likeness in mezzotint of Charles Dickens, and an engraving of the Coronation of Alexander II. as Emperor of Russia. An engraving in line and stipple of Washington as our first Commander-in-Chief, from an original drawing by Darley, is offered as a premium to new subscribers.

—*Beadle's Monthly* (New-York: Beadle & Co.) for January contains its usual variety of entertaining reading, including fiction, biography, poety, &c., &c. There is a "Chat About Carlotta," extracts from the autobiographic notes of "Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, and an entertaining sketch of Travel in Labrador.

—In the *National Quarterly Review* (New-York: Edward I. Sears) there are several vigorously-written and able articles. Swinburne's *Laus Veneris* is severely, but justly reviewed; "Physiology and the Lessons it Teaches" is discussed, as is "Food, and its Preparation." The titles of some of the other articles are "Education in Congress;" "Hungary, Her Literature and Prospects;" "Cuba, its Resources and Destiny," &c., &c.

—Only one class of young people remains to be provided for in the way of periodical literature—the babies who talk in undistinguishable monosyllables. The *Nursery*, a monthly just started in Boston, is for infants, and not only is it adapted to the wants of those just learning to read, but its contents come within the comprehension of those who have not got beyond the age when they must be read to. Its letter-press is precisely suited to this purpose it has in view; its illustrations are admirably selected, and well engraved, and its typography is excellent. Such an experiment in the periodical line is a novelty in this country, but it certainly deserves success. Fanny P. Seaverns edits the *Nursery*, and it is published by A. Williams & Co.

—*The Old Guard* (New-York: Van Evrie, Horton & Co.,) begins in its January number "Joscelyn; a tale of the Revolution," by W. Gilmore Simms. There are sketches of battles by John Esten Cooke, and numerous poetical laments over the "Lost Cause," &c., &c. As regards the general purpose of this magazine it is enough to say that it devotes itself to keeping alive the agitation which the war ought to have settled, and loyal men who want to keep their temper will let it alone, unless they make up their minds to be amused by its vagaries.

—The December number of *Good Words* (New-York: Alex. Strahan & Co.) is as instructive as ever, although there is hardly as much variety as usual in its articles. Among the more attractive papers are "Dervishes in Syria," by E. T. Rogers, H. M. Consul at Damascus, and "Novel Antiquities," by the author of "Eclipse of Faith."

## LITERARY ITEMS.

### Cable Literature—New Publications—Miscellaneous.

—*Alderman Rooney at the Cable Banquet: An Improvised Epic by Himself*, is a capital burlesque of the grand dinner given to Mr. Field, at the Metropolitan Hotel, a few weeks since. The "epic" is "didicated, widout parmishun, to the mimbirs of the Chambir ov Commarce, and the public ginirally;" and the Alderman details in glowing numbers and in truly Hibernian style the way in which he managed to get admission to the banquet, in company with his wife. Genuine wit is exhibited in hitting off so happily and truthfully the leading points of the "banquet," and the supposititious Alderman is admirably true to nature. The illustrations, which are by Magrath, are full of humor and perfectly in keeping with the spirit of the epic. They prove him to be one of the very first of our artists in the comic line. As a whole, "Alderman Rooney" is the best thing in its way which has been produced since the famous satirical poem "Nothing to Wear," and it well deserves wide circulation. The "epic," which is contained in a handsome pamphlet, is beautifully printed in the best style by Messrs. Gray & Green, and the American News Company are the publishers.

—Apropos to the same subject, it should be stated that Rev. H. M. Field, author of the very interesting history of the Atlantic Cable, has written an account of the recovery of "The Lost Cable." This will constitute a supplementary chapter to the volume when a new edition shall be issued. The Chamber of Commerce has just issued a handsome pamphlet, containing a full report of the speeches and proceedings at the banquet given to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Nov. 15, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just issued a handsome volume bearing the general title, *Latin Hymns with Original Translations*, and comprising no less than thirteen original versions of the famous canticle of the Middle Ages—*Dies Iræ*, besides original translations of the choicest medieval hymns, including *Urbs Cœlestis Syon; Veni Creator Spiritus*, and *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, &c., together with a translation of *Stabat Mater*. These translations, which are by Abraham Coles, M. D., of Newark, N. J., have occupied the leisure hours of a long and arduous professional life, and all of them give the best possible proof of the accuracy of his scholarship by their close and almost literal adherence to the original text, while they also prove that he is thoroughly imbued with a love for the poetry of the middle ages, and that he is himself a poet of more than ordinary ability. The fact that the translations of the *Dies Iræ* by Dr. Coles have already passed to a fourth edition is a proof that his labors are already appreciated, and the appearance of this handsomely printed volume should secure him still wider recognition. The work is rendered popularly attractive by the introduction of photographs of several great paintings in keeping with the spirit of the poems—among them "The Last Judgment" of Rubens and Michael Angelo, with two of Ary Scheffer's paintings and one of Paul Delaroche. Another edition of Dr. Coles' *Microcosm*, which is certainly a novelty in its way, has also just been issued.

—Mr. Carleton has in press the brilliant burlesque of "Griffith Gaunt," by C. H. Webb, which was published a few weeks since in a Sunday issue of the Times. Mr. Eytinge, the well-known and popular artist, has furnished a number of humorous designs to illustrate the travesty.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New-York, have in press for immediate publication a new and complete edition of the works of Charles Dickens, in 26 volumes crown octavo, to contain all the illustrations that have appeared in the English edition by Cruikshank, Phiz and others, elegantly engraved on steel, to which will be added the unsurpassed designs of F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert, now used in the Household edition, making this at once the most complete, elegant, and the cheapest edition ever offered to the public in America or England. The same firm also announce for early publication poems and translations by Emma Lazarus.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Public Buildings—Impressions of a First Visit—Public Men—Their Appearance—Department Business and Sidewalks—Waiting for an Appointment—Department Clerks—Treasury Girls—Boarding-Houses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1866.

Life in Washington is looked upon by the uninitiated as something grand, and our Republican Court is clothed with all the pomp and grandeur of a fairy scene in the imaginations of those who have never experienced its gaudy and cheaply democratic pretensions. The visitor to the "City of Magnificent Distances" is first struck with admiration of the substantial and awe-striking architecture of the public buildings. Aside from these, however, there are but few edifices that would reflect credit on any of our active Western cities of ten thousand inhabitants. The Capitol, Treasury Building and Patent Office are the most prominent structures, and they elicit the warmest praise from even persons who have traveled abroad and examined the palaces of the Old World. The Post-office, with its grimy, slimy, yellow, weather-stained walls, stuck down into a side hill, would be a hundred-fold more attractive if it was located any place else, where its juxtaposition to the Patent Office did not cause it to suffer by comparison with its magnificent neighbor. Descriptions of all these buildings have been published a hundred times, but no one yet has ever been able to do them justice, and even the "oldest inhabitant" and most frequent visitor of them finds something new and wonderful either in their construction or contents at each returning inspection. For instance, there is a crypt away down underneath the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol, containing a sarcophagus originally intended for the remains of Washington, but which was not used for that purpose, because the Virginia Legislature passed a series of resolutions "requesting the proprietors of Mount Vernon not to consent to the removal of the remains, and of the declension of John A. Washington, on the ground of respect for Washington's will, directing the disposition of his ashes and those of his family." *Philps' Washington Described*, from which I have just quoted, is the only guide-book that I have ever seen containing any reference to this mausoleum, and there are hundreds and thousands of *habitués* of the place who know nothing of its existence. When it is understood that, including the courts, the Capitol actually covers very nearly four acres of ground, it will be readily conceded that a visitor cannot "do it up" in the short space of time generally allotted for that purpose. In the basement, among the long interlaced corridors, of which a stranger invariably gets lost, there are rooms and vaults containing forgotten records of the early years of our Government, into which the light of day never reaches. There are piles upon piles of carefully bundled up manuscripts and books, covered with dust, accumulated during years of undisturbed repose.

But people visit the Capitol to see the men—the great learned of the land—who meet there to make our laws, and as they pass the well-dressed doorkeepers, going into the galleries of either house, they are generally blinded by the sudden transition from bright to mellow soft light. For this reason the first few moments spent in the galleries are occupied by winking and blinking and rubbing of the optical organs, preparing them for the rare treat in expectation. Finally, when eye-sight is restored, the visitor looks down on the assembled wisdom of the nation, and instantly feels a desire to laugh. The pages are seen running over the floor, and a very distinct hum of confused voices reaches the ear. There is a member with his feet "cocked up" on a chair near his own; there one with his legs dangling over the arms of his Senatorial seat; again there is one standing up and making motions—not legislative, but physical—with mouth and hands to some one in the galleries or the opposite side of the hall, and his grimaces are like those of any ordinary mortal, as are the actions and movements of the whole body. Instead of finding something like royal dignity in the appearance of the officers of the House under inspection, they appear like so many respectably dressed American citizens, who might or might not be "counter-jumpers" and measure tape or sell hoop-skirts to customers in a fashionable store for a living. Naturally expecting to see and *feel* an overwhelming presence, to witness a realization of our idea of the grand old dignified Roman Senate, and to be struck dumb almost with reverence for the law-makers of the country, the visitor turns aside with a half-muttered "bosh," and commences to look at the pictures on the wall, and the gaudy gildings of the ceiling, forgetting even, sometimes, to look for "our member." With all this disappointment, however, there is an impression of substantial republicanism conveyed to the mind of the thinking observer, and his heart swells with the proud thought that before him are seated the servants of the people—his servants, in fact—who are amenable to him and men like him, for their acts. If they are not frilled, puckered, powdered, wigged and robed or togaed, they are representatives of the finest Government on the face of God's footstool.

The same very natural disappointment occurs continually during the whole of the time occupied by the first visit to Washington. A glimpse of the President of the United States fills the mind with wonder that he has not a crown of glory circling his brow; and that he sits or walks, talks, eats, sleeps and drinks, more or less, like other men. He is generally dressed without a sword and suit of armor, surmounted by a cocked hat and waving plume; and very seldom appears in the loose toga with red calico trimmings, such as we see on the persons of those actors who personate the characters of Chief Buglers of the Roman Republic. In fact, I do not know of any one who has ever seen one of our Chief Magistrates attired in clothing which would not become the person of anybody who desired not to appear odd or to wear anything which would outrage the common dictates of our modern democratic customs. The Supreme Court of the United States are the only officers of the Government who retain any of the old paraphernalia of by-gone days in their dress. When seated in their judicial chairs—behind a pile of furniture which looks very much like a first-class saloon bar—they wear black muslin robes, resembling, in style and fit, a very loose night-gown, or the dress sometimes put on criminals preparatory to hanging. It looks comfortable, and very naturally prompts a curiosity to see whether the wearers have got coats on under their gowns and clean shirts or not.

No one ever came to Washington and succeeded in transacting his or her business in the anticipated time, or got away without spending twice as much money as they expected. Department business is the synonym for a long paragraph describing vexations, delays and troubles, which Job never encountered, or he would have lost his patience and his reward for submissive meekness. When people come to Washington they dress up as they do always when they go away from home, and put on tight-fitting boots or shoes as a general thing; but when they travel over our "magnificent distances," with their rough sidewalks, and climb up the hard marble stairs of the public buildings, they earnestly condemn themselves as kin to Doesticks' friend, D. P., and lose their tempers before they find the potentates they are looking for. The Government is a great machine—a complicated piece of patchwork—with wheels within wheels, rings within rings, and innumerable adjunctive appendages, each forming a separate bureau or department, and the whole depending on a well-organized system to be kept running. Consequently to do business with any branch of it requires numerous applications to different men, and they are oftentimes located in buildings very far apart from each other, necessitating a large amount of pedestrianism. Chicago was formerly noted for the "ups and downs" of the sidewalks, and for the "man-traps" which lined its streets; but, although there are no steps to climb or dangerous holes to fall into, Washington outstrips it in this respect ten-fold, and the unfortunate individual who is obliged to walk over them from Department to Department, cannot be blamed if he indulges in strong adjectives. They are mainly of brick, laid years ago, and now worn by constant use and the storms of many seasons. Some of the bricks retain their original shape; but their "next door neighbors" will probably be decayed just enough to send a pedestrian to the surgeon with a sprained ankle. So feet-tiring are the sidewalks, and so patience-exhausting are the red-tape formulas of Department business, that they dishearten even the most sanguine, and the combination of these two great evils destroy the little chance that Washington has for creating a favorable impression on the visitor.

"Waiting for an appointment," is a branch of business evidently overdone here, and although many are known to have "busted" themselves at it, there are hundreds who attempt it daily. Young men from city and country, ex-soldiers and ex-officers, women and children, in fact all sorts of people, of both sexes, are at it even now. A clerkship at Washington seems to be considered a most desirable position, for it is sought after with an avidity, unequaled by the energy required to procure a decent livelihood at wood-sawing, or plowing, or any other respectable "profession." At first the candidate for an appointment having secured all the accommodations at home, at his or her command, arrives here assured of a $2,000 position, and very comfortably takes a survey of the sights, calls on "our member" and makes the demand for office with the assurance of a true American, who has only to command to be obeyed. Gradually, however, as different delays occur, and discoveries of previously filed applications are made, a feeling of impatience creeps over the victim and cheaper lodgings are enjoyed. Desperation comes after a few weeks of Micawber-like placidity, and in nine cases out of ten a pawnbroker's shop is visited, by the thoroughly disgusted applicant, while *en route* for the depot. The lucky few who succeed in securing appointments, also very often make similar visits while *en route* to pay their board bills.

The Department clerks form a prominent feature in the conglomerated mass which constitutes the residents of Washington. The element known as "Treasury Girls"—why girls?—some of them being widows, old maids, and of doubtful age—are the great wonder found in this class. When office hours in the Treasury building are ended, they flock through the exits like so many grown-up children who have just been "let out" of school. Dressed in the height of fashion, walking with mincing step, and holding parasols with daintily gloved fingers, they act while going to and from their boarding-houses as if they had a mortgage on the whole town and were about to foreclose it.

Of course Uncle Sam don't lose anything by their employment, because they do as much work as male clerks would in their positions, and they receive much smaller salaries than the "lords of creation" would labor for. If they were "docked," however, for every half hour lost in gossip, or looking after the fashions, their receipts at the end of each month would be much smaller than they are now. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that they are a profitable investment, and as many of them support families of small children or indigent and lazy husbands, the Government performs a charity by allowing them to remain where they are. Besides the charitable view of the question, there is no doubt but that they work as faithfully, if not more so than the male clerks, who after becoming convinced that their positions are secure, do as little as they possibly can. Among the males there is a class of old "hangers on the verge of the Government" who have been verging into the grave for years, and have grown gray headed occupying the same desks in the same Bureaus during the shifting and changing of different Administrations. As young men they came here, filled with ambition for political distinction, and intending to remain merely long enough to become acquainted with the *minutiæ* of Government; but little by little they have settled themselves down into mere mechanical automatons, going over the same routine, day by day, gratified with the name of being a "faithful public servant," and satisfied with a condition of affairs that they would have shrunk from in disgust when they first entered the lists as Department clerks. Being told that their services are indispensable by each new incumbent, they continue in office, living a life of drudgery, only occasioning pleasure or gratification to others when they die, and a holiday for the employes of their Bureau is proclaimed.

Of all the incongruous assemblies that can be found in the mixed and jumbled up congregations of our Republican Court, the gathering around the table of a Washington boarding-house takes the lead. It would be dangerous, perhaps, to describe such an assembly, for fear of making a coat which would fit every other house in town, and be considered personal by every proprietress of one of these modern caravansaries in the District. They are all alike, with the exception of variable quality of food, furniture and pretensions. Generally presided over by widows or deserted wives, and sometimes by old maids, the matron takes care to inform the applicant for accommodations that she keeps a first-class establishment, and has seen "better days." "Before my dear husband, ahaa—a long deep-drawn sigh, you know—died, I never thought I'd come to this;" and ten chances to one she will show you the identical room in which the "Hon. Mr. Rothschild enjoyed the hospitalities of my house for so and so many sessions." During the recess of Congress these boarding-houses are comparatively empty, and a few of them are closed entirely; but, as the members begin to arrive, dainty feminine placards appear on the window-blinds, announcing that "furnished rooms" are to let with or without board. The tables—oh, the tables. When the bell rings there is a rush from parlor and bedrooms toward breakfast hall, pell-mell and pull-haul, for hungry people are not good-mannered, and people most always leave their manners at home when they come to Washington. Here sits a member of Congress, impressive in his legislative dignity, while next to him is seated a slim, singular old maid, with callous hands from frequent use of shears in the Treasury Department or a tailor-shop. Next to her there may be an applicant for office, either male or female, in a more or less advanced stage of hope or despondency. Then might come a sparkling widow, who is a Government pensioner and spends her money in hair restorative, and the time she should be at work in the Department, in applying it. A Spiritualist, an army officer, an ex-Chaplain, a gambler and a newspaper man may complete the occupation of the covers on one side of the table, and the other side is its counterpart. Boarding-house life is probably much like this, the whole world over, but in Washington, where no references are required, strange meetings and associates are forced upon the unfortunate individual who cannot afford to live alone. Of course, it is not necessary to make "boon friends and bosom companions" of every fellow-lodger; but the etiquette of the place allows them to call on you in your bedroom, even before the chambermaid has "put things to rights." There is no such thing as exclusiveness in this style of living, which is at the command of any but the heaviest purse, and consequently ordinary people are obliged to submit to untold annoyances.

E. P. B.

## KANSAS AND NEW-MEXICO.

### Indian Lodges and Trains—Outrages by the Indians—Proclamation by the Governor of New-Mexico.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Leavenworth, Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

There are many kinds of prairie emigrant train or "prairie schooners," as the peculiar wagons are denominated upon the Plains; yet, among them all none is more curious than the peculiar conveyance used by the "poor Indian." They usually remove six or eight times in the course of the Summer, following in the track of the buffalo as they range over the vast plains, and their mode of transportation is a novelty, interesting to those who have never witnessed it. A few hours before the camp is broken up the chief sends his criers through the lodges, announcing his determination to leave, also stating the hour. At the time designated the chief's tent falls. This being a signal for the rest, the lowering of the whole number at once follows, occupying sometimes not much more than one minute. These tents or lodges are made of canvas, or buffalo skins sewed together. In constructing the lodges fifteen or twenty long poles are used for supporting the skins, and an opening in the top admits light and emits the smoke. For transportation the poles of these lodges are divided into two bundles, the small end of each bundle being strapped upon the shoulders of a horse, the large end dragging upon the ground. These separate bundles are fastened together behind, while upon this dragging vehicle a heavy load is put, consisting of the different articles used in their lodges and the spoils of their hunts, such as skins, furs, &c. A squaw walks before each horse, bearing a heavy load upon her back. The invalids and children are placed upon the strangely-constructed vehicles just described. The ponies and dogs occupy a conspicuous part in this moving menagerie, the former bearing the men, while the latter often carry heavy burdens.

#### INDIAN OUTRAGES.

A gentleman from Fort C. F. Smith, on the Big Horn River, relates the outrages and tragedies that have been committed on the Big Horn route to Montana during the past year, stating facts connected with Indian hostilities, which should command attention from those in command. The absence of any considerable number of Indians from the lines of travel on the Platte, and the apparently well authenticated reports of the disposition of the Indians to accept the Laramie treaties, had led to the hope that Indian difficulties were nearly adjusted. The appended facts, however, are their own story of the utter hopelessness of such expectations. A party were attacked on Tongue River, near the wagon-road, and Col. Rice and another man were killed. Out of the sixty miners who went to Wind River, eighteen were killed by the Indians, and the remainder were compelled to return to Virginia City. Three soldiers and two citizens were killed and scalped recently within a mile of Fort Smith, and three men were killed on the Yellowstone about the same time. One hundred and fifty head of mules, 50 head of horses, and 60 head of beef cattle have been stolen from Fort Phil Kearny, while a hay contractor lost 375 head of cattle. Large delegations of the Sioux have visited the Crow Indians, their bitter enemies, and endeavored to make peace with them, in order to entice them into a war against the whites. They have visited the Flat Head and Nes Perces Indians for the same purpose, but did not succeed. If the Government would only furnish the requisite number of mounted troops, these fiendish savages could be kept in check.

#### INDIAN OUTRAGES IN NEW-MEXICO.

Acting Gov. Arny, in a proclamation calling for volunteers, says:

"The present condition of the Territory of New-Mexico, surrounded as it is by hostile tribes of Indians, whose constant incursions and depredations are the source of the greatest evil which afflicts our country, demands that our people should be prepared to protect their own lives and property, as the military force in this Territory appears inadequate and the militia inefficient and not in a condition to perform this work promptly. Our Territory is in possession of a sufficient number of arms and a quantity of ammunition, and I do hereby recommend to all able-bodied male citizens of this Territory to organize themselves into volunteer companies for home protection. Immediately upon the organization of any such company they will report to the Secretary of the Territory, in conformity with the law, and the officers will be commissioned and furnished with the arming of the company.

The Apaches in the South and Southwest have been and are now on the war-path, killing and robbing wherever they can. The Utahs in the North and Northwest have made peace for the time being, and consented to be quiet, which means simply a cessation of hostilities until they have exhausted the bounty of the Government, which has just been paid to them, and which they expect to enjoy during the Winter. When Spring returns and circumstances are favorable, the state of things which has existed in New-Mexico since it was acquired from Mexico will be renewed. We will never have peace until those wild Indians, who commit their murders and depredations almost in sight of the Capitol of our Territory, are brought into proper subjection or exterminated. Their daring is equaled only by their success in their butcheries and depredations. They must be conquered and placed upon reservations off the settlements and kept there. Humanity, with reference to our citizens and the Indians, demands this, and until it is accomplished we must protect ourselves. In the accomplishment of this work I ask the aid of every good citizen, so that this remedy for the sufferings and losses of our people may be put into successful operation, and that life, property and the firesides of the people may be rendered secure from the perils and dangers which now so constantly and daily threaten them."

From all appearances the indications are that the gross swindles perpetrated upon the Indians will lead to a general Indian war of the greatest magnitude.

FRONTIER.

### Political—More Captives Heard From—Salt.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Leavenworth, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1866.

In the coming senatorial elections the interest in political matters in this State is completely centered. The whole campaign rested more particularly upon this point than upon any other impending question. Indeed, the all-important, all-absorbing interest and anxiety which every senatorial aspirant manifested in the State ticket was but a scheme by which he tendered his claims for a seat in the United States Senate. Candidates for the United States Senate are numerous and anxious, but the result of the contest cannot be predicated with any resonable assurance. Local considerations are entering largely into the canvass. The various projected railroad schemes are putting forth their respective champions, and their advocates assert with powerful vehemence that the success of the projected route centers entirely upon the election of "our man." The northern tier of counties are, for instance, in a state of excitement over the question of establishing a road west from St. Joseph through Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington Counties. The people in this portion of the State hold that their interests have been greatly neglected, and that in the numerous railway enterprises that have been aided in their birth and subsequent growth by public approval and public funds, their wants have been unceremoniously "scooped." These people attribute this unfortunate state of things, for the most part, to Senator Pomeroy. Gen. A. L. Lee noting this feeling, returned from New-Orleans last August, and announced himself as a candidate for the Senate, and, of course, the special competitor of Pomeroy, but he makes but little or no advancement outside of the "northern tier" of counties. Carney, of Leavenworth, has also been playing upon the "material interests" question, and has sought to destroy every man who could, by any chance, become his competitor. Judge T. C. Sears, Hon. M. J. Parrott and Col. D. R. Anthony, all of whom rank among the ablest men in this State, live in Leavenworth. Mr. Parrott only is understood to be a candidate, though it is a fact to be considered by those who have set forth their own claims so persistently, that the other named gentlemen have strong friends and admirers throughout the State. Since the death of Gen. Lane, Carney has been the acting President of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad; he takes this as a means of advancing his interests in Southern Kansas; but with all his combinations and evident manœuvres for the seat, he cannot succeed unless the Legislature can be bought, which I do not believe.

Judge Thacher, residing at Lawrence, in point of ability is among the first of the candidates south of the river. Judge Bailey, of our Supreme Court, an honest man, but no politician, has many friends, but few warm supporters. Sidney Clarke, our Representative, has many earnest adherents. He is an earnest indefatigable worker, and is strong with the people for the contested position. But I cannot ascertain that he has any ardent advocates for the Senatorship, and his truest friends hope that he will be content to serve them in his present position of honor. The conflicting interests in Southern Kansas, if not harmonized, may throw both candidates north of the river, but it is hardly supposable that such a suicidal policy will be adopted. The contest, as it now stands, is, in my judgment, between Kalloch, Thacher, Bailey and Clarke, either of whom is a good man. Ross, the appointee of Gov. Crawford, will not stand as an obstacle to their success.

#### MORE CAPTIVES HEARD FROM.

Col. Leavenworth reports the capture and prospects of a speedy release of a boy named Fisher and a girl named Alice Todd, who were captured about the close of the war by the Qua-ra-do-cho-ko-or antelope skinner tribe of the Comanche Indians. They were captured in Texas. These Indians are located on the Stake plains north of Texas, and are the only band of Comanches who have refused their presents in goods from their agent. Also the capture of two other children by the No-co-nah band of Comanches, or Arabs of the Plains. The chief of this band he reports as friendly to the whites, and states that he is making every effort in his power to return them to the military authorities at Fort Arbuckle, and have sent him word that as soon as these captives are delivered, they will come for the goods which have been awarded them by the Government.

#### SALT IN KANSAS.

A great discovery of salt has been made in Kansas, surpassing in richness and extent anything of the kind ever seen. Its location is in the extreme southwestern portion of the State, off the usual great routes of travel, and in a region infested by savage tribes of Indians. This salt covers the ground, completely forming a crust, and can be shoveled up in large quantities. The salt is fit for use in its original state, it being of the very purest character. When cleaned from the surface, leaving the earth bare, it appears again immediately, and in a day or so the saline deposits form a hard crust. These deposits exist in similar abundance over a country sixty miles in extent.

FRONTIER.

### A Boy Charmed by Serpents.

The Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle* say that a little boy, four or five years of age, of Irish parentage, in Bracken County, was in the habit, during the whole of last Summer, of going out in the woods near his home to play with his "pretty things," as he called them. After much persuasion, one day, his mother was induced to follow him to his play grounds to see what attracted him so much, when, to her horror, she discovered her little darling playing with a trio of huge black snakes, wholly unconscious of his peril. The boy was completely fascinated, and would advance and retreat, and sport and dally with his hideous comrades as if he were in the charmed circle of his brothers and sisters. The mother, in terror, ran to the house crying for help, when the father of the child rushed to the rescue of the boy, and, after some difficulty, killed the snakes. Wonderful to relate—and we have this information from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity—the little boy soon took to his bed, from which he never arose. He pined away and died, an early victim of the fascination of the serpents.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

### The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers—Rev. Mr. Van Meter on the Charities and Reformatories of Europe.

Last evening Rev. W. C. Van Meter, the indefatigable and successful Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, in the New Bowery, by request, addressed a large congregation in the Madison-avenue Baptist (Rev. Dr. Weston's) Church, in regard to his recent visit to many of the most important prisons, reformatories and charitable institutions of Europe. He took his audience with him on a voyage full of variety; visited Cork; was not very favorably impressed with their institutions; visited the huts of the poor Irish through the country, and was satisfied that their condition was not the fault of the British Government, but of Popery, whisky and laziness. Where these three things least abound the people are prosperous and happy. From Ireland to Switzerland and Italy, climbing mountains, watching avalanches, crossing glaciers, sailing on lakes, meeting all kinds of people, and seeing all manner of interesting sights. He made special mention of Geneva, the field of Calvin's labors and the home of D'Aubignie; a voyage on Geneva Lake, a trip to Chamouny, and over Mer de Glace; the grand tour of Mont Blanc, Northern Italy, the valleys and mountains of Piedmont, the route passed over by Hannibal; visited Augustus Cæsar's palace and triumphial arch in Aosta, and observed the dwarfish and idiotic appearance of the people; visited Great St. Bernard, the grand passage by Napoleon, the Hospital of St. Bernard, the Burnese Alps, the Rigor, the Lake and City of Luzerne. Then, leaving the beautiful and sublime scenery of Switzerland, he took them with him to Burne, Basle and Strausburgh—through the Black Forest, so interwoven with strange, romantic and frightful German tales, and to the hot springs and gambling palaces of Baden-Baden; to Hiedleburg—through its castle, its cathedral, that has a wall through it from one end to the other, with Roman Catholics worshipping on one side and Protestants on the other; then down the Rhine and back to Paris. In Paris they visited with him the great Prison; the Refuge for Girls, which he regarded merely as the "hot-bed of vice," and the Refuge for Boys, where each inmate is doomed to solitary confinement. He said: "I obtained from the Chief of the Police permission to visit the reformatory and charitable institutions of Paris. I visited the Refuge, in which are boys who, for small crimes—vagrancy, begging, &c.—are confined until 21 years of age, though by a long course of good conduct the boy may be permitted to be colonized. When in the Prison he never speaks to or plays with another child, never hears the song of a bird nor plucks a flower. In his room is a bed, chair, table and work-bench. His window is painted so that he can see neither sunshine nor tree. In church he is in a box so that he can see nothing but the priest and image of the Virgin Mary and the cross. Daily he takes solitary out-door exercise between two high walls. I entered one of those rooms, and there stood before me a beautiful boy about twelve years old. As I thought of his long, lonely, sad future my eyes grew dim and I felt like taking him in my arms and telling him how I loved and pitied him. As the Superintendent turned to step out I put all the love and pity I could in a look, laid my hand on the dear child's head and pointed upward. 'T was all I dared do. When we came out the Superintendent, imagining I was pleased, asked me what I thought of it. Burning with indignation, I said: "It is impossible for a child to commit a crime that justifies such treatment. If I had the power I would sink the whole concern to the devil in a minute." He justified the course by saying it was borrowed from Massachusetts. I replied that such treatment would not be tolerated a week in Massachusetts, nor anywhere in my country, and if it could not be suppressed by law the people would take it into their own hands. Mr. Van Meter then visited another refuge for boys, under the Protestant control. There were trees, vines, flowers and birds, a fountain, &c. In the garden, shop and school room all was kindness and happiness. He took them to several other important institutions and then returned to London, where he was most kindly received by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Marquis of Townsend, Sir Morton Peto, Chief-Justice Lush, Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster Abbey, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, Rev. Mr. Landley, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and many others, who afforded him every facility for the accomplishing of the object of his visit. The Superintendent of Police accompanied him in a night stroll to show him "London by Gaslight." He spoke of the alarming ignorance and poverty, intemperance and vice which existed in London, and the wonderful efforts and sacrifices made to counteract their influence. The Reformatory and Refuge Union, the Ragged School Union, midnight meetings among fallen women, and the Bible women's work under the directions of Mrs. Ranyard, are the chief agencies employed to rescue those who are neglected and ready to perish. His description of the wash and bath-house in St. Giles, the various lodging-houses for the poor, Field-lane Ragged School—the most important school of that kind in the world, having sheltered in fifteen years 111,832 men, women and boys—the Foundling Hospital, founded by Capt. Caram 146 years ago, and received in three years 14,934 cast-off infants—deeply interested the audience. He alluded to several other important institutions, but had not time to enter into detail, reserving his description of them for some other occasion. He spoke in behalf of the work in Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's church, also in the churches of Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Brock, Rev. Mr. Landley, Rev. Baptist W. Noell, and several other prominent churches in London. By invitation he addressed the Social Science Congress, composed of such men as Lord Brougham, Duke of Argyle, Earl of Shaftesbury and hundreds of the other social reform men in England and on the Continent. Lord Shaftesbury said on that occasion that if there was in London such an institution as the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers there would be 50,000 applications for admission in a week. At another large meeting, alluding to what was done in America for the poor of all nations, His Lordship proposed "three times three for America and the Home for Little Wanderers," which was received with enthusiasm. In no place that he visited was greater enthusiasm in his work manifested than in Liverpool. Mr. Van Meter expects, this Winter, to visit the most important institutions in our large cities, to see what they do and how they do it, and also to speak of his visit to Europe.

### A Golden Jubilee.

Yesterday the golden jubilee of Sunday-school No. 23 of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church was celebrated in the church, throughout the day. The exercises were varied, including addresses by the pastors of neighboring churches and several old teachers and scholars. As usual upon such occasions, the reunion of old friends after long absence from each other was a happy spectacle, and was, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, an enjoyable meeting. The doings of the school during the fifty years of its existence were recounted, and the memories of the past were revealed anew, all tending to confirm those engaged in the work of Sabbath-school teaching now that it is

A thing of joy forever.

### Wonderful Statistics—Are the Church People Alive or Dead?

SERMON BY REV. T. M. THORPE, AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

"The field is the World."—St. Matt. xiii: 38.

The work of evangelizing the world the Church of God always presents to her children at the hallowed season of Advent. A Saviour coming to us makes us anxious to seek out our brother Simon, and bring him also. How touching the words of Jesus: "Therefore saith He unto them, the harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into his harvest. Go your ways; behold I send you forth as lambs among wolves. Carry neither purse nor scrip, nor shoes." "He that receiveth you, receiveth me." The field is the world! Taking even the corruptions of Rome and the heresies of Unitarian and other like sectarian denominations as deserving the name of Christian, there are, notwithstanding, at this late day, after nineteen centuries, four Pagan and Mahommedan infidels to one single nominal follower of Jesus of Nazareth. But when we reflect how many there are who only in the most general way "profess and call themselves Christians," not being in any practical sense united to any branch of the Church, well may we ask, "Are there few that be saved?" And when we reflect how many of those who are apparently joined to the Lord, have rebelled against Him, or, having itching ears, have heaped to themselves teachers in opposition to the true Catholic and Apostolic Church and ministry of 1,800 years, well may we tremble and add: "Many are called, but few chosen." Or, those others, "When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith?" Luxury need never plead with her votaries. Every heart and every purse are open when the Devil presents his enticements. Civilized man drinks every year 30,000,000 bottles of genuine and 15,000,000 of spurious champagne; or nearly $200,000,000 worth. Yet the total expenses of Christian propagation may be roughly estimated at not more than that sum, if half as much. Tobacco is nauseous to every unsophisticated sense of man, a medicine as strychnine is a medicine; but, on the highest medical authority, the origin of nine out of every ten cases of real heart disease, original or inherited—a concentrated drop of whose essential principle, if placed on the tongue of a dog, will cause him to die in convulsions. It destroys the power of mastication by draining the salivary glands, and by its exciting properties is the gentleman-usher of intoxicating drink. So long ago as 1850 there were raised in the United States 199,000,000 pounds, or what would now be equivalent to about $200,000,000 worth, and it is safe to say that the present consumption is nearly $300,000,000 worth. Suppose an ordinary case: A business man uses four or sometimes many more cigars a day, worth 15 cents each, or $15 or $20 a pound; this, of itself, leaving out pipes, chewing-tobacco, lost time and lost opportunities, at the very lowest estimate, is $250 a year. Now there is scarcely a parish that does not contain half a dozen such men, who might, if they would, give a handsome support to their overworked, uncomplaining clergymen. Do such facts as these indicate that so-called Christian men yet realize that "the field is the world," and that they are sent in as "laborers" to "occupy" till "the Lord come?" Even the little dove for Christianity is heavily taxed by Satan. All the money together that we contribute for foreign missionary effort would barely commission one frigate for a year's active service. But pride and ambition have two or three hundred. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at when we read that there recently sailed out of Boston a ship for Africa, whose principal manifest consisted of so many missionaries and so many barrels of New-England rum. The eagle recognized its own plume in the arrow that drank up its blood. Even so, Christianity is wounded by lukewarmness and schism "in the house of its friends." Could this people be suddenly transplanted into the interior of Guinea, where men go naked and die as the beasts die; where life and property are not safe from a tyrant's caprice for an instant; where virtue is unknown, and "gratitude" a word unrepresented in the language, they might honor their priests, and, as business men, merely liberally contribute to that conservative faith to which they are indebted for all that makes "home" dear. Zachary gave a half of his goods to feed the poor. So the Lord blessed him, and he was "chief among the Pharisees," and a "rich" man. Even so now God takes away the one talent of the slothful and unfaithful servant, and gives it to him that hath two. You are "poor?" So you always will be so long as you neglect the "place of God's honor." Nine-tenths of the taxes of this country for the prevention and cure of crime are paid by true Catholics and Protestants; nine-tenths of the expenses for the same are incurred upon Roman Catholics. So it ever will be. The world will sooner or later awake to the fact that even in a temporal point of view it is better to sustain our churches willingly than be forced to build State-prisons. We squander $600,000,000 per annum on strong drink, receiving $48,000,000 "revenue." But could you see on the other side of some great balance-sheet the crime, ruin, desolation, lunacy and poverty therefrom flowing, the $48,000,000 had better have been raised in direct taxes for God's Church ten, yea forty times over. Truly saith the Apostle: "The wisdom of this world is folly with God." Out of India's 160,000,000 people, 213,182 are converts. And this is but a specimen of the fearful lack of Christian effort everywhere. Says St. Augustine: "The Old Testament Scriptures gave the promise of salvation; the New Testament Scriptures give us a Saviour." And yet are we grateful? Let us see. The Jews, on the authority of Dr. Abel Stevens, gave at least one-third of all their property for benevolent purposes. And yet there never was a nation with fewer poor citizens. The Mormons, on joining their society, give up one-tenth of their actual property and ten per cent. of their income ever after. We contribute $18 per year for each communicant. Allowing a due proportion to simple attendants, the rich might give ten times as much, or $180, and not feel the deprivation. Are we dead or are we alive? Do we read the Bible with simple faith, or do we merely glide over its surface? Does it penetrate our every day life, or is it as "the face of strange children?" Let our hearts and lives answer. Suppose a congregation of even 150 should average, as it easily might, fifty cents on Sunday in the plate collections. That would be $75 a week—enough to well support any parish, for a while, at all events. We shall have free churches and more of them when God sends us faith in Him. As it is, our benevolence is, first, not of a conscientious religious character; nor, second, "every first day of the week," as the Apostle has enjoined. "The field is the world." When will the world usher in millennium and do away with its lazar-houses by not only meekly receiving, but conscientiously and systematically acting upon this fact? When shall the great revival come? Soon, oh, soon! The sound as of a gong is already heard in the tops of the mulberry trees. The Lord is going out before His people; and His enemies shall be scattered by the brightness of His coming, rising, with hope, out of the East, with healing in his beams.

With one fact, dear brethren, depart in peace: The expenses of our late war were about $5,200,000,000—that is, twice the present national debt, for every State, county, and family has a debt of its own. This would have built 520,000 plain, substantial wooden churches, costing $10,000 and seating 1,000 each, or 520,000,000 people—just one-half of the population of the globe, which would doubtless make the other half Christian also.

"Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest," for "The field is the world."

### Centenary Exercises at Carlton-avenue Methodist Church.

The Centenary of American Methodism was celebrated by religious services in the Carlton-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday and last evening. In the morning a sermon on the progress of Methodism during the past century was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hiram Matteson, and in the afternoon the venerable Rev. Seymour Landon presided at a reunion of former pastors and members, several of whom related their religious experiences since joining the church. At the evening services addresses were made by Rev. Bishop Janes and by Gen. Clinton B. Fish, Judge Reynolds, Mr. Edmund Driggs and other laymen. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John H. Ockerhausen, Chairman of the New-York East Conference. The proceedings were of an interesting character.

### The Broadway Bridge.

The iron work of the bridge which is to span Broadway at Fulton-street is rapidly approaching completion. It is being constructed at the Architectural Iron Works in East Fourteenth-street. The frame work is already put together and the designs for the ornamental part, which are really very beautiful, are completed. The bridge will be capable of sustaining a weight of thirty tons, or about 20 tons more than can by any possibility be placed upon it. The iron used in the construction is somewhat heavier than was at first intended, but the contractors desire to make it safe beyond the possibility of accident.

A full description of the bridge has already appeared in the Times. It may, however, be stated that the main bridge or platform will extend across Broadway and will rest across two other platforms extending across Fulton-st. The platforms will be reached by four stairways of thirty steps, each rising from the four corners of the streets. The heighth from the centre of the roadway to the under portion of the bridge will be seventeen feet three inches. The cost is to be $15,000.

Some disappointment has been expressed by the public, that the bridge has not already been completed. It should be remembered, however, that the resolution in regard to it, was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Loew, on the 19th of February last. It was adopted soon afterwards, but no action could be taken until the amount appropriated for the erection of the bridge had been provided in the tax levy. The levy was not approved until the 23d of June, and the contract for the bridge was signed on the 23d of July. The contractors promise to have the work completed by the first of February next, weather permitting. Thus six months only will have been consumed in the construction of the bridge. The work of erecting it on Broadway will not take many days. The foundation for the supports having been prepared, the iron-work has merely to be screwed together and painted, and the bridge is completed.

## POLICE COURTS.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

#### A HOTEL THIEF.

Robert Sampson *alias* Sanderson *alias* Henderson, a notorious hotel thief, who has frequently figured in the Police reports, was yesterday brought over from Freehold, N. J., to this city, by Special Detective Rogers, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The prisoner had been serving out a term of imprisonment in New-Jersey, on a conviction for attempting to rob a Long Branch hotel last summer. Sampson was an arraigned before the Court on a charge of having made a forcible entrance into the room of JOHN H. SANDS, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the night of the 12th of August last, when he stole a quantity of clothing and jewelry, valued at $315. Search was made at the time for the thief, and the Police succeeded in discovering a portion of the property in Room No. 46 of the Anson House, occupied by SAMPSON, who, however, escaped to New-Jersey before he could be secured. While in that State he made another attempt at robbery, but was arrested and convicted. Justice HOGAN committed the prisoner for trial without bail.

### A MAN ROBBED AND BEATEN.

Officers MULLIN, BYRNES and UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested on Saturday night GEORGE H. MILLER, MARY TRESSON, OSCAR KOCH and MAGGIE SMITH, on a charge of robbery, preferred by WILLIAM P. HILLIARD, of No. 31 Park-row. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on Saturday evening he met MARY TRESSON in the street, and accompanied her to No. 10 Rose-street, where they were joined by MAGGIE SMITH, and half an hour later KOCH and MILLER entered the room. When HILLIARD turned to leave, both the men attacked him with clubs which they obtained from a closet, aided therein by the women. Their intended victim was forced back and thrown on a bed, where he was held by some of the assailants and robbed of all his small change. While this proceeding was being carried out, HILLIARD received a terrific blow on the head from the club wielded by MILLER, who demanded HILLIARD's watch. The unfortunate complainant uttered several cries for help, when the officers ran in and arrested the robbers. When arraigned before the sitting magistrate, the prisoners were all committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. KOCH is a Prussian and 34 years of age. MILLER is 26 years of age and is a native of this State. Both the women reside in Rose-street; MARY is a native of Ireland, while MAGGIE was born in England. The latter has received a finished education, being capable of conversing in five different languages.

### A PRETENDED FRIEND.

GEORGE DEVLIN and CHARLES G. DIXON met as total strangers on Saturday night, but soon became cordial friends. The twain then proceeded to a house in Hester-street, in company with two women. While there DEVLIN robbed DIXON of two pocket-books, containing $33. DIXON, who discovered the fact by some words between his pretended friend and FANNY WILSON, called in an officer and caused his arrest, when one of the pocket-books was found on the floor. The prisoner was held for trial, while the complainant and the women were sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

## Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

### BURGLARY.

Mr. ALONZO CRONK, who resides at No. 307 Tenth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of one JOHN SMITH, whom he charges with having burglariously entered his (CRONK's) room on the preceding night, and stolen therefrom a number of articles valued together at $25. The accused was committed without bail to answer the charge.

### TWO CHARGES AGAINST ANOTHER SMITH.

A young man named CHARLES SMITH *alias* Albert Gross, was yesterday arraigned upon two charges of theft; the one preferred by ADAM HYLER, who accuses him of stealing a set of harness from him valued at $265; and the other by GEORGE FAUCETT, who makes oath that the accused stole a wagon valued at $35 from him. Whereupon SMITH was committed to prison without bail.

## Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

### TAKING THE PAPERS.

During the past few weeks scores of complaints have been made at the Police Station-houses of the Seventh and Tenth Precincts, by residents of the localities thereabout, that Sunday newspapers which had been left at their front area doors by carriers, had been repeatedly stolen. An officer was accordingly put upon the watch for the special purpose of discovering who the genius was that "took" the papers, without paying for them. Yesterday morning a man named MICHAEL McGEE, was caught in the very act, it is alleged, of coming out of an area, with ten Sunday *Heralds* and TIMES, under his coat, which he had thus illegitimately acquired in that immediate neighborhood. He was immediately conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him for examination. It is said that he is an old offender.

### MAYHEM, ETC.

According to the papers in this case it would seem that PATRICK BROPHSON, who resides at No. 38 Lewis-street, and one MICHAEL MOLONLEY, *alias* McGavey, have had a little ill-feeling toward each other of late, occasioned by a recent difficulty, which is said to have grown out of the jealousy of both parties with reference to a female friend. On Saturday night, it is said, the two lovers met in the street, and a hand-to-hand encounter immediately ensued, when the man with the *alias*, finding his opponent more than a match for him, drew a club, and after beating him severely with it, closed with him, and after getting him down upon the side-walk, deliberately bit off the end of his (BROPHSON's) nose. The accused was conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail.

# LAW REPORTS.

## Court Calendars—This Day.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.*

*Part III.—Held by Mason, J., at No. 13 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

Nos.
[illegible]—Witsneeding vs. Bernstein.
[illegible]—Hall vs. Wechster.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Bernhardt vs. Wanman.
[illegible]—Hartley vs. James.
[illegible]—Crow vs. Miller.
190—McCready vs. Johnson.
[illegible]—Ogden vs. Harwood.
[illegible]—Darrah vs. Scullin.
[illegible]—Benton vs. Myers.
[illegible]—Ballatine vs. Henry.

Nos.
[illegible]—Leland vs. Leland.
2504—Bernet vs. Corn.
1810—Gould vs. Wolfsohn.
2494—Palon vs. Butterfield.
870—Campbell vs. McMayor.
1067—Kiersted vs. Clarke.
1684—Copeland vs. Watson.
547—Chase vs. Loyd.
2616—Van Nostrand vs. Rader.
1469—Anderson vs. Min. Min. Company.
2526—Brown vs. Frecke.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Balcom, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

The calendar as published on Thursday remains unchanged; no new calendar will be made up this term.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.*

Nos.
24—Port. Shovel Manufacturing Company vs. Mosher, Sr.
25—McAdams vs. Carson et al.

Nos.
38—Dwight vs. Williams.
43—Savage vs. Kane et al.
63—Graux vs. Pendleton.
71—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

The General call is No. 112—Lichtenstein vs. Marks.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Adjourned for the Term.*

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Adjourned for the Term.*

### MARINE COURT.

*Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.*

Nos.
[illegible]—Brewster vs. Willard.
[illegible]—Sing vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Gleason vs. Board of Education.
[illegible]—Aaron vs. Poznoski.
[illegible]—Davis vs. Fendel.
[illegible]—Scanlon vs. Degar.
[illegible]—Schafer vs. Casseda.
[illegible]—Fairgrove vs. Mathews.
[illegible]—Fowler vs. Dinsmore.
[illegible]—Pugh vs. Williams.
[illegible]—Kaufmeyer vs. Taylor.

Nos.
192—Smith vs. Ayres.
194—Bensel vs. Rickoby.
195—Nelson vs. Allen.
196—Mooney vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.
197—Metzar vs. Chapman.
198—Phillips vs. Dare.
199—McCormack vs. McCane.
201—Keefe vs. Hanlon.
202—Belfour vs. Dammons.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 22, 1866.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62 | 106⅝ | 100 | Union Nav. Co. | 105⅛ |
| 1,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64 | 105½ | 200 | do | 105¼ |
| 67,500 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 | | 800 | Erie Railroad | 67 |
| | New Issue | 108 | 300 | do | 67¼ |
| 5,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65 | 105⅝ | 2100 | do | 67⅛ |
| 2,000 | U.S.5s,10-40s,C. | 99⅞ | 700 | do | 67⅛ |
| 5,000 | Tr. Notes.7 3-10s | | 100 | do...s10 | 67⅛ |
| | First Ser....S'll | 104⅛ | 100 | do...s15 | 67⅛ |
| 5,000 | do | 104⅛ | 500 | do...b4 | 67⅝ |
| 6,000 | do....2d Ser. | 104⅞ | 100 | do...b30 | 67⅞ |
| 5,000 | do | 104⅜ | 200 | do...b4 | 67¾ |
| 10,000 | Tenn. 6s....x-c | 69¼ | 400 | do....2d call | 68⅛ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s....x-c | 51 | 1000 | do...c | 68⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mo. State 6s | 91⅛ | 300 | do | 68⅛ |
| 6,000 | do | 92 | 200 | Alt. & T. H | 38 |
| 20,000 | Ohio & M. Cer. | 28⅛ | 100 | do | 38¼ |
| 10,000 | do | 28⅛ | 600 | Reading R. | 103 |
| 20,000 | O. & M. Pr. C. | 79 | 2600 | do | 103½ |
| 1,000 | Erie 2d M. '79 | 102 | 500 | do | 103⅜ |
| 2,000 | Erie 3d M. | 98⅛ | 200 | do....2d call | 104 |
| 5,000 | Harlem 1st M. | 100½ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. | 107 |
| 5,000 | To.&W.1st M.Ex | 92½ | 200 | M. S. & N. I. | 79⅛ |
| 5,000 | do. | 92 | 300 | do | 79¼ |
| 5,000 | Mor.&Essex 1st | 96⅜ | 800 | do...c | 79⅛ |
| 6,000 | Gt. W.R. 2d M. | 70 | 1000 | do | 79¼ |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 116 | 200 | do | 79⅜ |
| 25 | do | 116½ | 100 | do | 79⅜ |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. Canal | 153⅜ | 200 | do...s30 | 79⅛ |
| 200 | Canton Co. | 44⅛ | 800 | do....2d call | 80¼ |
| 200 | do | 44 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 115⅝ |
| 100 | Wilksbarre Coal | 60 | 100 | do | 115⅝ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. Rus- | | 2800 | Cleve. & Pitts | 84⅛ |
| | Extension | 96⅝ | 300 | do....2d call | 84⅛ |
| 6 | do | 96⅜ | 100 | Erie R. Pr. | 84⅛ |
| 600 | Quick. Min. Co. | 43 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 43 |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 43 | 100 | do | 43⅛ |
| 100 | do | 43⅛ | 1000 | do | 43⅛ |
| 400 | do | 43⅜ | 1500 | do | 43⅜ |
| 600 | Mar. Pref. | 29⅛ | 1000 | do...b30 | 44 |
| 300 | do | 29⅛ | 1200 | do | 43⅜ |
| 100 | do | 29⅛ | 800 | do | 43⅜ |
| 100 | do | 29¼ | 300 | do....2d call | 44⅛ |
| 800 | Atlantic S.S.Co. | 105 | 100 | Chi. & N.W.P. | 77⅜ |
| 100 | do...b15 | 106 | 300 | do...c | 77⅛ |
| 500 | do | 105½ | 700 | do | 77⅛ |
| 200 | Bos. Water P. | 30 | 600 | do...s3 | 77⅛ |
| 100 | Adams Ex. Co. | 61 | 300 | do...b3 | 77⅜ |
| 200 | do | 61½ | 100 | do...s15 | 78 |
| 100 | do | 62 | 800 | do...s3 | 78 |
| 700 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | 160 | 1600 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 122 |
| 100 | do...b10 | 160 | 500 | Chic. & R. I. | 102 |
| 100 | do | 159⅜ | 1200 | do | 102¼ |
| 200 | do...b10 | 160⅛ | 500 | do | 102½ |
| 300 | do | 160⅛ | 300 | do | 102⅜ |
| 200 | do...b10 | 160⅛ | 100 | do | 102⅜ |
| 20 | do | 160⅜ | 100 | do....2d call | 102⅜ |
| 100 | do...b10 | 162 | 600 | P., Ft. W.& C. | 104⅜ |
| 700 | N. Y. Central | 107⅜ | 1100 | do | 104⅜ |
| 100 | do...b15 | 108 | 100 | do...b10 | 104⅜ |
| 400 | do. | 107⅜ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 50⅜ |
| 200 | do...c | 107½ | 100 | do...b30 | 51 |
| 400 | dc. | 107⅞ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 66⅜ |
| 100 | do...b30 | 108 | 300 | do | 67 |
| 100 | do....2d call | 108⅛ | | | |

### OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Cum. Coal...c | 64⅞ | 600 | Clev. & Pitts R. | 84 |
| 700 | Union Nav. Co. | 105⅛ | 400 | do...c | 84 |
| 200 | do | 105⅜ | 200 | do...c | 84⅛ |
| 200 | do | 105⅝ | 400 | do | 84½ |
| 200 | do | 105⅜ | 200 | do | 84⅛ |
| 200 | Quick. Min. Co. | 43¼ | 200 | do | 84½ |
| 600 | do | 43 | 200 | do | 84⅜ |
| 600 | N. Y. Cen. | 108 | 200 | do...c | 84⅜ |
| 800 | do...s3 | 107⅞ | 300 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 101½ |
| 1200 | Erie Railroad...b3 | 67⅛ | 800 | do | 102 |
| 2100 | do | 67⅛ | 200 | do...c | 102 |
| 100 | do...s3 | 67⅛ | 100 | do | 102½ |
| 400 | do | 67⅛ | 100 | do | 102⅜ |
| 200 | Reading R....x-d | 102⅜ | 800 | Chi. & N. W...c | 43 |
| 800 | do | 103 | 800 | do | 43 |
| 200 | do...b10 | 103⅜ | 200 | do...c | 43¼ |
| 400 | do...s3 | 103 | 400 | do...b3 | 43⅜ |
| 400 | do | 103⅜ | 400 | do...s3 | 43⅛ |
| 100 | Tol. W. & W. | 40⅛ | 3100 | do | 43⅜ |
| 800 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 79⅛ | 200 | do...s10 | 43⅛ |
| 600 | do...s3 | 79⅛ | 600 | do...b10 | 43⅜ |
| 200 | do...b5 | 79⅛ | 1400 | Chic. & N. W. Pr. | 78 |
| 400 | do...c | 79⅜ | 400 | do...s3 | 77⅜ |
| 200 | do...b15 | 79⅛ | 400 | do...c | 78 |
| 400 | do...s3 | 79⅜ | 800 | do...c | 77⅞ |
| 400 | Cleve. & Tol. | 123 | 200 | do...b3 | 78 |
| 100 | do | 122½ | 300 | do | 78⅛ |
| 200 | do | 122½ | 600 | do | 78⅛ |
| 200 | do...c | 122⅜ | 300 | P., F. W. & C. | 104⅜ |
| 100 | do...b3 | 123 | 200 | do...s3 | 104⅛ |

### OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mar. Pref. | 29⅛ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 66 |
| 200 | do...b3 | 30 | 1200 | M. S. & N. I. | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do...b3 | 29⅜ | 300 | do...b3 | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do | 29⅜ | 300 | do...s10 | 80⅛ |
| 400 | Union Nav. Co. | 106 | 600 | do | 80⅜ |
| 300 | do | 106⅛ | 200 | do...b15 | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do...b5 | 105⅝ | 400 | do...s3 | 80⅛ |
| 300 | do | 106 | 500 | do | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do...b3 | 105⅞ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts | 85⅛ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. | 108⅛ | 300 | do...c | 85⅛ |
| 800 | do...s3 | 108⅛ | 400 | do | 85 |
| 100 | do | 108½ | 200 | do...b3 | 85⅜ |
| 100 | do | 108⅜ | 200 | Cleve. & Tol | 122 |
| 100 | do | 108⅜ | 300 | do | 121⅛ |
| 1600 | Erie R. | 68⅛ | 100 | Ch., R. I.& P. | 102⅛ |
| 2400 | do | 68⅛ | 100 | do | 102⅜ |
| 3800 | do | 68 | 200 | do...b3 | 102½ |
| 600 | do...s3 | 67⅞ | 3000 | Chic. & N. W. | 43⅜ |
| 400 | do...s5 | 68 | 1300 | do...b10 | 44 |
| 300 | do...b10 | 68⅛ | 200 | do | 43⅞ |
| 400 | do...s5 | 68⅛ | 600 | do...s3 | 43⅜ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel....x-d | 44⅛ | 200 | do...s10 | 43⅜ |
| 100 | Reading R....x-d | 103⅜ | 200 | do...s3 | 43⅜ |
| 200 | do...c | 103⅜ | 800 | Chi.& N. W. P. | 78⅜ |
| 100 | P., F.W. & C...b3 | 105 | 600 | do...c | 78⅛ |
| 100 | do | 104⅜ | 100 | do...s6 | 75 |
| 400 | do...c | 104⅜ | 300 | do...b5 | 78⅛ |
| 100 | do...b3 | 104⅜ | 1100 | do | 78½ |
| 200 | do...b10 | 104⅜ | | | |

MONDAY, Dec. 24.—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was decidedly more active in the line of Exports, the chief movement being in Cotton. This received a partial check at the close of the week from the fall in Gold to 134@133 ℘ cent., making the whole decline of the week about *four per cent.* In the line of Imports, the original entries were quite heavy, nearly six and a half millions; but, owing to the dullness of trade, especially in Foreign Dry Goods, the amount upon which Customs was paid was less than two and a half millions. The Customs were the lightest for any one week in the last eighteen months. An active shopping trade in the City for the Holidays is going on as usual. Except, however, in the way of Books, Jewelry, and some descriptions of Fancy Goods, the business is not equal to last Christmas. The Foreign Exchanges are in liberal supply both of New-York and Southern Bills. A large proportion of the shipments of Cotton from New-Orleans and Mobile to Europe are made under advances by some of the prominent New-York Bankers, like the Messrs. BROWN, to their branch houses or correspondents in Liverpool and Havre, and the Sterling and French Exchange drawn against them from New-York. In addition to this the New-Orleans Banks are sending forward a considerable amount of their Bills, of their own drawing or with their indorsement, and the market for Cotton abroad being a rising one, the measure of confidence in this class of Exchange is quite liberal, say within ½@¾ ℘ cent. of the favorite New-York names. Commercial credits from the South against Cotton sell within ¾@1 ℘ cent. of standard rates. The remittances of currency hence to the South, since sight Exchange on New-York has fallen at New-Orleans, &c., are quite considerable—last week about equal to the National Bank Notes and Greenbacks received here from other quarters. The Bank statement of this afternoon will show little or no loss of Legal Tender Notes, and the average of Greenbacks and Gold will be about $77,500,000, or $18,500,000 in excess of the 25 ℘ cent. required to Circulation and Deposits. The latter, owing to an accidental error of about $3,000,000 made by one of the Banks Saturday before last, in reporting its *gross* line of deposits in place of the *net*, (that is, after deducting the exchanges through the Clearing House,) will probably be about $4,500,000 down, and the Loans $1,303,000 less than on the previous statement.

Owing to the exaggerated rumors of the amounts of Currency going to the South, (the whole being lumped together by some of these interested rumors as Greenbacks,) an unfavorable impression was made on the Money market near the close of the week. But this sort of machinery, though not unprecedented on the Stock Exchange, would have failed of the intended effect but for the pains taken by certain Bank Officers—most of them new to their business in this City—to give it countenance. Had the expanded or exposed position of their own Banks authorized this note of alarm, the presumption is fair that it would have been left to be sounded by some other party. We impeach no motives on the subject, but must be pardoned for questioning the prudence and discretion of this sort of officiousness. There *are* people in the Street who suspect that it is not wholly disinterested, and that Presidents or Vice-Presidents or Cashiers consort too freely with their bearish friends in the Stock Market, and perhaps with certain of their own Directors belonging to the Stock Exchange; but we do not mean to be of the number until the grounds of suspicion take the form of direct instead of circumstantial evidence.

The Stock Market was active throughout the week. The Gold-bearing funds of the United States had a further partial fall, in sympathy with the decline in Gold. The Border State Bonds and the Railway Bonds steady; the City Bank Shares firm and scarce, owing to the liberal January dividends now being announced, while the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares, after being well supported up to Friday, gave way at the close of the week on the change in Money, resulting, in part, from the causes explained, and the "generalship" of the party operating against the market. The *Commercial* of Saturday evening tells less than half the story of the various manœuvres of the day to "intensify" the Money demand:

> "It is a singular fact that within the hours of 10:45 and 11:15 o'clock this morning the banks and private bankers were beset with an incessant stream of applicants for money, offering 7 ℘ cent., the anxious borrowers being singularly for the most part representatives of firms known to be in the bear interest. After that hour the demand suddenly fell off, and scarcely a borrower appeared upon the market. How this phenomenon is to be accounted for, and how far it may account for the tightness of money this morning, we do not pretend to say: there are those, however, who have a very strong opinion that the assault is the result of a certain 'bear' council of war."

Other rumors ran to this effect: 1. That the Third National Bank, founded by CULVER, PENN & Co., but now directed by Mr. LANIER, Mr. HANDY, Mr. LOCKWOOD and others, had withdrawn two millions from the use of the market on Friday, standing creditor at the Clearing-house on Saturday morning to the unusual amount, for a Bank of moderate capital and of recent introduction to the Clearing-house, of $2,300,000. After talking with two of the gentlemen named, we are satisfied that a portion at least of this sum is wanted (or will be in a day or two) to meet orders by telegraph on WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. and on the Bank for Currency to go South. 2. That Greenbacks had been drawn out of one set of Banks by certain Stock Brokers, sealed up, and borrowed upon through another and (to *their* interest) more friendly and pliable set of Banks. We doubt the last part of the story. No bank official of prudence would risk the penalties of usury, or the discredit and consequences of exposure to the Currency Bureau at Washington, by giving any other encouragement to such a manœuvre than taking charge of the sealed packages for safe hiding. 3. A stock jobbing firm (*not* in the Foreign or Domestic Exchange,) was rumored to have drawn out of the Bank of New-York and out of the Bank of Commerce about half a million of dollars in greenbacks, in something like equal sums from each bank. 4. Other firms or individual jobbers on the same side of the present Stock Exchange movement were reported to have "engaged," on Friday, large sums from other Banks—the Bank of the State of New-York being mentioned as one—which they neither wanted nor used for any other object *than to forestall their neighbors*, of the opposite party, who might have wanted it. The interest for the day, it is rumored, was paid to the Bank, but the money not checked for. On Saturday morning the Bank named found itself a large creditor at the Clearing House. 5. That a "ring" has been formed to draw out of the Banks and seal up a sufficient sum of Greenbacks to make "an alarming Bank statement" *next* Saturday; seeing that the Greenbacks were *not* sent fast enough to the South last week to affect the present averages.

We vouch for the truth of none of these rumors in all their details. We should like to believe the whole of them groundless, but give them place as the current talk of Walk-street on Saturday; and dare say that every one of them is entitled to at least as much credit as the earlier and less circumstantial rumors of "millions of Greenbacks to New-Orleans."

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 137¼@132⅞@133⅞ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 107½@106⅜ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 108⅜@108 |
| First Series 7.30s | 105@104⅞ |
| Seconds and Thirds 7.30s | 105@104⅞ |
| U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s | 100⅛@99⅞ |
| New-York Central | 111⅛@108⅜ |
| New-York and Erie | 72¼@67⅞ |
| Rock Island | 104⅜@101½ |
| Michigan Southern | 81½@83⅛@80⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 117⅜@115⅛ |
| Hudson River | 122@119 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 91⅛@84⅜ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 105½@107@104⅜ |
| Northwestern | 53⅛@43⅜ |
| Almaden Quicksilver | 45⅛@43⅜ |
| Cumberland | 65@65½ |
| Reading | 101⅜ with Div.@103⅜ x-d. |
| Northwestern Preferred | 78⅛@80⅛@76⅛@79⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi Certificates | 29@28⅛ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 32⅛@29⅛ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 119⅜@126@124⅛ |

There was an additional fall of 1 ℘ cent. in the Gold Room on Saturday. The pressure to sell at about 133 ℘ cent. was increased by the failure of one of the Gold Brokers of the Room to receive and pay for his previous purchases. The extent and involvments of this suspension of payments were not stated on the Street. Later in the day the price was 133⅜ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the day's steamers closed dull on the basis of 109@108⅞ on London. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to $250,236. The Customs receipts in Gold at the Treasury Office for the week, $1,058,000; the payments out on Gold Interest, $301,000.

The Public Funds were steady, while the Railway speculation, as at the close of Friday, was very feverish and under unusual excitement. The miscellaneous shares, especially Pacific Mail, participated in the pressure to make sales at the morning Boards. The bearish interest in the market had complete control at the outset of business, and talked tight money with remarkable industry; but there was a large demand for nearly all the Railways at the reduced prices of Friday night, both for cash and on time, and at the close of the day there was a recovery in prices of 1@2 ℘ cent. from the cheapest sales, and on Northwestern Preferred of 4 ℘ cent. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday P. M.:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | Northwest | 43 | 43⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | N. West Pref. | 77 | 79⅛ |
| C. S. 7.30s | 105 | 104⅞ | Rock Island | 102 | 102½ |
| N. Y. Central | 108⅜ | 108½ | Fort Wayne | 104 | 104⅜ |
| Erie | 67 | 67⅞ | Cumb'land Coal | 62 | 62½ |
| Hudson | 119 | 119 | Quicksilver | 43 | 43¼ |
| Reading | 102⅞ | 103⅜ | W. U. Telegraph | 43⅞ | 44 |
| Mich. Southern | 78⅞ | 80⅛ | Mariposa Pref. | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 116⅛ | 115⅛ | Ohio Certificates | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 84⅛ | 84⅜ | American Gold | 134 | 133⅜ |
| Tennessee 6s | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | Bills on London | 109 | 109 |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 138 | Hanover | 114 |
| City | 200½ | Metropolitan | 127 |
| Butchers & Drovers | 127 | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Commerce | 116 | Atlantic | 108 |
| Ocean | 103 | Park | 140 |
| American Exchange | 114½ | Fourth National | 111½ |
| Pacific | 160 | Ninth National | 117 |
| Chatham | 140 | Brooklyn, Brooklyn | 125 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76 | 105 | Lack. & West. Bds | 98 |
| Erie 1st mort. 1876 | 101 | Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 101 |
| Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879 | 100 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. | 90 |
| Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883 | 98 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex | 92 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 | 102½ | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 75 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. ext. | 100 |
| Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 | 100½ | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 98 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M. '82 | 110 | N. J. Central 1st M. | 100 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M. | 111 | N. J. Central 2d M. | 100 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M. | 90 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 103 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868 | 95 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 87 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. | 95½ | Chi. & A. 1st mort. | 101½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875 | 104 | Ohio & Mis. 1st mort. | 91 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 80 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 86 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int'l B. | 88 | Marietta & Cin. 1st M. | 85 |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B. | 83 | Joliet & Chic. 1st M. | 100 |
| Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv. | 84½ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 94 |

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,298,927 79, of which $214,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, 289,000; Payments, $486,285 43; Balance, $114,079,126 25.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,224,698, against the total entries of $6,463,378 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,095,672, against $5,449,445 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $250,236, against $463,389 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,058,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,633 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,192.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $30,037,059 | August | $23,615,423 |
| February | 30,520,430 | September | 21,885,616 |
| March | 25,919,086 | October | 23,398,020 |
| April | 24,672,786 | November | 19,907,917 |
| May | 28,425,574 | Dec. 8 | 4,648,282 |
| June | 22,642,102 | Dec. 15 | 3,002,897 |
| July | 26,505,228 | Dec. 22 | 6,224,698 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $291,421,556 |
| Against same time last year | | | 215,585,213 |
| Increase to date | | | $75,836,343 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Dec. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $23,108,207 | August | $22,923,510 |
| February | 17,185,507 | September | 11,871,223 |
| March | 23,663,817 | October | 14,812,833 |
| April | 23,311,185 | Nov | 13,984,065 |
| May | 12,192,873 | Dec. 5 | 3,480,885 |
| June | 10,262,428 | Dec. 12 | 3,101,416 |
| July | 13,486,469 | Dec. 19 | 4,095,672 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $185,583,970 |
| Against same time 1865 | | | 170,003,766 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $15,580,204 |
| Gold, Dec. 22, 1866 | | | 133⅜ ℘ cent. |
| Gold, Dec. 21, 1865 | | | 145⅜ ℘ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,706,336 | August | $1,587,851 |
| February | 1,807,030 | September | 834,550 |
| March | 1,045,039 | October | 1,463,450 |
| April | 566,675 | November | 3,766,690 |
| May | 23,744,194 | Dec. 8 | 570,596 |
| June | 15,890,956 | Dec. 15 | 1,348,563 |
| July | 5,821,459 | Dec. 22 | 250,236 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $61,425,825 |
| Against same time 1865 | | | 29,699,766 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $31,726,059 |

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,364,263 | Aug. | $6,012,951 |
| February | 3,635,431 | September | 2,895,102 |
| March | 3,967,553 | October | 3,744,757 |
| April | 1,551,721 | November | 2,940,237 |
| May | 3,783,186 | Dec. 3 | 1,134,033 |
| June | 2,189,226 | Dec. 4 | 1,263,113 |
| July | 5,115,845 | Dec. 22 | 1,416,291 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $42,110,796 |
| Against same time last year | | | 20,680,164 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $21,430,632 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

| | Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $12,469,865 | January | $5,738,686 |
| February | 12,018,759 | February | 430,090 |
| March | 11,153,954 | March | 2,658,320 |
| April | 11,093,211 | April | 187,231 |
| May | 11,456,768 | May | 13,105,435 |
| June | 9,707,930 | June | 826,152 |
| July | 11,617,979 | July | 5,873,378 |
| August | 12,700,094 | August | 356,765 |
| September | 12,474,076 | September | 2,630,532 |
| October | 11,507,697 | October | 218,121 |
| November | 8,087,584 | November | 14,736,261 |
| Dec. 1 | 214,000 | Dec. 1 | 147,000 |
| Dec. 8 | 1,461,000 | Dec. 8 | 555,600 |
| Dec. 15 | 1,532,000 | Dec. 15 | 393,000 |
| Dec. 22 | 1,058,000 | Dec. 22 | 301,000 |
| Total | $128,563,017 | Total | $48,207,371 |
| To date, 1865 | 101,145,960 | To date, 1865 | 38,068,787 |

The Fourth National Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *five* ℘ cent. The Bowery National *five* ℘ cent. The Market National *five* ℘ cent. The Hanover National *five* ℘ cent. The Fifth National *five* ℘ cent. The Peoples' Bank *five* ℘ cent. The North River *five* ℘ cent. The Atlantic National *six* ℘ cent. The Bull's Head Bank (quarterly,) *four* and an extra dividend of *two and half* ℘ cent.

Mr. W. T. HENDERSON, of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, and Messrs. SAMUEL and JOHN H. HICKS, have formed a new Commission Stock firm under the style of HICKS, HENDERSON & Co., at No. 21 New-street.

Mr. W. HAWKINS FERRIS has been appointed Cashier of the New-York Treasury Office in place of Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, recently resigned to take charge of the Gold Exchange Bank.

A correspondent writes to know when the 75 ℘ cent. left of the Brevoort Fire Insurance Company, after closing up business, is to be divided.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Issued for the improvement of the wharf and harbor, twenty years to run, SECURED BY SINKING FUND, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, for sale by POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 1,544 bbls. Flour, 87 bbls. and 4,020 bags Corn Meal, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,475 bushels Oats, 291 pkgs. Pork, 144 pkgs. Cut Meats, 145 pkgs. Lard, 186 pkgs. Beef, and 275 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.; stock, 356 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and heavy, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at drooping prices; Middlings 33½c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,800 bales, against receipts of 2,772 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 17,633 bales; sales and resales, 19,100 bales; exports, 7,328 bales; estimated stock at the close, 160,000 bales. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, opening quiet, with light sales on Saturday and Monday, but under the favorable Liverpool advices becoming active on Tuesday and Wednesday, with full sales at an advance of 1½c. ℘ lb. This advance and activity in the market was checked by the decline of gold, and our market closes very quiet and heavy at quotations. The sales for the week have been mostly on speculation and for export, the spinners still making their heaviest purchases in outside markets. The offerings of Cotton are large, and some lots to arrive, or on wharf, have been pressed for sale. There is very little low grade Cotton offering on the market, and prices on the low grades have ruled stronger than on the better qualities; nor is there the usual difference in price between Upland and Orleans Cotton—Uplands now bringing within 1c. of Orleans of the same grade. The exports this week have been: To Liverpool, 6,328 bales, and to the Continent, 1,000 bales. The engagements for next week are: To Liverpool, 8,650 bales; to the Continent, 1,900 bales. The receipts of Cotton at all the ports to the 14th of this month, as compared with the percentage of receipts for the same time for 1859 and 1860, show a crop of about 1,650,000 bales. The advices from all sections, except Texas, are, that the Cotton is being forwarded to market as rapidly as possible, and that the means of transportation, in proportion to the amount of the crop, is fully equal to that of any previous seasons. There is a better feeling in the Cotton Goods market, but prices are unchanged."

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 17,633 |
| Receipts last week | 18,726 |
| Receipts preceding week | 19,726 |
| Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866 | 57,467 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 220,986 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 632,317 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Export clearances since Tuesday | 1,731 |
| Export since Dec. 1 | 18,062 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 93,383 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1866 | 369,740 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 160,000 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates | 591,000 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866 | 214,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates | 470,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive to-day, though quoted off 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last have been 5,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 35@$10 90; fair to choice do. do. at $11@$11 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 85@$12 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 10 | @10 00 |
| Extra State | 10 35 | @11 85 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 10 | @14 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 10 85 | @12 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 12 00 | @15 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 90 | @14 75 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 13 25 | @16 50 |

Southern Flour is inactive and heavy. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 10@$13 20 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull; 140 bbls. Extra sold at $12 75@$15 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request and steady, including Superfine at $6 20@$7 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet but steady at $5 10@$5 20 for Western, $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 340 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $3 15@$3 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull and irregular. A small lot of poor No. 2 Chicago Spring sold at $2 10, and some Amber State at $3@$3 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quiet to-day, opening heavily, but closing with rather more firmness. Sales since our last 35,000 bushels, at $1 08½@$1 10 for inferior to prime mixed Western, in store, closing firmly at $1 10, in store, and $1 05@$1 08 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive at about former prices. Barley dull, but steady. Oats have been quiet and depressed. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c.; and State at 68½c.@69c. ℘ bushel; sales 33,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 2,882 hides; sales, 49,000 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@25 lbs., 20c.@21½c., gold, usual selection; 11,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 19c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 24 lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 Dry Corientes, 22 lbs., 18[illegible]c., gold, usual selection; 3,400 California, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 3,100 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., part 15c. gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., 14c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 45 lbs., 9½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 80 lbs., 12c., currency; 1,300 City Slaughters, 70@73 lbs., part 12c., currency; 500 Country Slaughters, 70 lbs., 11½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 37,500, (same time last year, 217,400—year before, 383,200,) and 180 bales, as follows: 20,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips;) 1,600 Dry Orinoco; 2,000 Dry California; 2,400 Dry Central America, &c.; 2,000 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 4,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 5,500 Dry Texas and Buenos Ayres, and 180 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "We have had a rather brisk market during the present week. Sales were fully equal to receipts. Prices appear to be well established, and range about the same as last week's quotations. Really prime Leather is only in small supply. Our quotations cover the range of the market. Oak Sole—The demand has been fair. Sales about equal to receipts. The stock in dealers' hands continues well assorted. Crop Leather is most active, and firmly held. Upper in rough is only in moderate request, and sales have been made at lower prices. Stock reduced; receipts light. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 45,500 sides." We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@44c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—Are generally very quiet and depressed in price.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand, including Porto Rico at 52c.@65c.; English Island at 52½c.@56½c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 73c.@88½c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Business has been generally inactive, though holders have not been eager to realize. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@73c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75@$6; Resin at $4 50@$11, ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 12½@$2 62½ ℘ lb.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 33, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and heavy at 19c@20c. for Crude; 27c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, opening at decidedly easier prices, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $19 25@$19 43, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 31@$19 37, regular; $20 25@$20 75 for for new City and Western Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 25@$17 75 for Old and New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. Mess, for foward delivery, including seller January and February, at $20 50@$20 87, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited request and decidedly heavy; sales 210 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard has been very dull and on the decline. Sales since our last 540 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12c. for old, and 11¾c.@12½c. for new, ℘ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher. Beef continues dull and heavy. We quote at $12@$17 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day at former rates. Beef Hams are in request at $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales 340 bbls. Dressed Hogs are plenty and in less request at 8½c.@9½c. for heavy and light, chiefly City, ℘ lb. Butter continues in moderate request at 38c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@18c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb. | 45 | @50 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb. | 38 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb. | 26 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb. | 42 | @45 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb. | 38 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb. | 30 | @33 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb. | 36 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb. | 30 | @32 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb. | 25 | @28 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb. | 22 | @24 |
| Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb. | 22 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb. | 18 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, common | 15 | @17 |
| Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths | 20 | @24 |
| Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths | 28 | @30 |
| Rolls, poor to good | 25 | @26 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality state, ℘ lb. | 17¼ | @18 |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb. | 16½ | @17 |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb. | 16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb. | 16 | @17½ |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb. | 15 | @16½ |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb. | 15 | @16 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb. | 8 | @14 |
| Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb. | 13 | @14 |

SKINS—Goat have been very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. The supply is light and firmly held above the views of manufacturers, who manifest no desire to operate. Deer are in fair request from manufacturers at firm prices. Sales are 6,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 14,000 lbs. Sisal, 8,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Indian Dressed California on private terms. We quote: DEER—Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47½c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ℘ lb., and GOAT—Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c@37½c.; Paita, 35c.@37c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but held pretty firmly; sales since our last of 530 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8⅞c.@10¾c., and 3,700 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 26,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 224,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11½c., also 18,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has not varied.

WOOL—There has been a moderate inquiry from manufacturers for the finer grades at full previous prices. Other qualities have not been in much request, but holders have been generally quite firm in their views and not disposed to press their supplies on the market. Sales since our last include 263,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 34c.@63c. for inferior to choice; 45,000 lbs Domestic Pulled at from 36c.@52½c.; 40,000 lbs. Texas at from 21c.@30c.; 250 bales Mestiza, part at 21c.@28c., in gold; and 180 bales other foreign, part Cape, at 26½c., in gold, ℘ lb. Sales by auction on Wednesday last, including 33 bales California, at 22½c.@34c.; 10 bales extra Pulled California, 36½c.@37½c.; 12 bales Gray California, 20½c.; 6 bales washed Pulled, 17c.; 38,500 lbs. California 21½c.@26c.; 10,000 lbs. Texas, 23c.@24c.; 1,150 washed Texas, 49½c.; 5,000 lbs. XX Ohio Fleece, 61½c.; 1,750 lbs. No. 1 Ohio Fleece, 52½c.; 17 bales Oregon, 28c.@41c.; 21 bags State washed Pulled, 35½c.@36c.; 107 bales Cape 31c.@36½c.; 43 bales Cape, damaged, 30½c.@33c. ℘ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "Sales of Domestic for the week have been fair, and foot up some 650,000 lbs. at a range of 38c.@70c. for Fleece, and 30c.@53c. for the various grades of pulled. Included are small lots of heavy Illinois and Indiana fleece at 38c.@45.; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota at 45c.@52c.; Michigan at 50c.@58c.; New-York and Vermont at 47c.@53c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 48c.@55c.; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50c.@53c. for medium, 55c.@58c. for fine and extra, 60c.@65c. for double extra, and 67c.@70c. for a few small lots of very choice, full-blooded and fancy clips, including picklock. The supply of these selections is very limited, and holders are not very free sellers at the rates quoted. Even for straight lots of fine and extra Saxony fleece, a little advance is now demanded by some owners, who will not part with their strictly graded piles for less than 60c.@61c. The bulk of sales, however, has been in good medium Western and Michigan, at a range of 50c.@53c. In pulled wools we note small sales at 30c.@35c. for No. 1, 40c.@50c. for Western and Eastern supers, and 50.@55c. for extras. In combing wool, sales small lots native at 58c.@63.; Canada do. is in limited supply, with sales of 8,000 lbs. at 68c.@75. In California wool, sales 25,000 lbs. at 25c.@28c., and 4,000 lbs. scoured at 62½c. In foreign, the transactions have been very limited, including small lots of Cape at 34c.@35c., and Mestiza at 26c.@32c."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were reported engagements of 150 bales Cotton and a boat-load of Corn on private terms. For London, 14,000 bushels Canada Peas on private terms, and 70 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d ℘ ton.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President,
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Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
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REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

201 H. T. DEWEY. 201

Practical Native Grape Wine and Brandy Maker. Has the greatest variety of pure native WINES AND BRANDY in New-York, all of his own make, and made of Grapes grown at Sandusky, Kelley's and other islands in Lake Erie. For sale only at No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENTY (20) managers of the NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, will be held at the Institution, corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Polls to remain open one hour. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1866.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED not to pay money or trust any one on our account, without a written order from us.
A. PURVES & SON,
South and Penn sts., Philadelphia.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PIETON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

OFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE—SUITable for broker's office. Inquire at No. 16 Nassau-st.

# AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

A remarkably fine collection of paintings by the best AMERICAN ARTISTS. Also, a few choice foreign works, mainly the property of a well-known collector of Baltimore, consigned to S. P. Avery. Among them will be found three of the LARGEST and FINEST subjects ever executed by

DURAND,

and representative specimens of the following American artists:

Bierstadt,
Gifford,
W. Hart,
Whittredge,
Tait,
Gignoux,
Nehlig,

Jas. Hart,
Casilear,
G. H. Hall,
Lamodin,
Edmonds,
P. Weber,
De Haas,

Kensett,
W. H. Beard,
Haseltine,
Mignot,
S. Colman,
Vedder,
Mrs. Spencer,

Cropsey,
Suydam,
Hubbard,
W. T. Hays,
W. T. Richards,
Blauvelt,
Rossiter.

The pictures of foreign artists are by

Valet,
Billotte,
Rosier,
Chitillion,
Marre,
Galletti,

Litschauer,
Laniant de Lambert,
Meis,
Jacques Mera,
Duverger,
De Rudder,
Heinrich,

Auken,
Cossmann,
Jacomin,
Chameriet,
Grund,

Lassalle,
David,
Couty,
Geurard,
D'Orschevillier,
Reichard.

They will be on free exhibition, with catalogues, on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. three evenings previous to the sale.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, SMALL STORES, &c.,

For sale at auction at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing in the New-York Navy-yard, by order of the Chief-of-Bureau, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, comprising the following articles:

PROVISIONS.
Bread, beef, pork, rice, dried fruit, pickles, beans, &c.
CLOTHING.
Pea jackets, round jackets, pilot cloth and satinet trowsers, drawers, blue cloth, flannel blankets, &c., &c.
SMALL STORES.
Tobacco, mustard, pepper, soap, thread, needles, thimbles, &c., &c.
CONTINGENT.
Candles, blank books, oil-paper, inkstands, &c., &c.
Catalogues can be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 Broadway.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS,
MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 4 and 7½ o'clock,
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOKS,

being a choice selection of elegantly bound works, suitable for Christmas presents, illustrated books, albums, opera glasses, and a large stock of juvenile books.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers without charge.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,

A large and select stock of first-class WINES, BRANDIES and CIGARS.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.

SUPERB PARISIAN IMPORTED JEWELRY of the latest styles, and warranted 18 carats—the balance of the stock of a well-known Broadway house, sold to close a late copartnership.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 24, AT 11 o'clock, at the new salesroom,
NOS. 940 AND 942 BROADWAY,
(Corner 22d-st., opposite St. Germain Hotel,)

A very large varied and recherche assortment of MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, SWISS CARVED AND PAPIER-MACHE GOODS, DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, VASES, DIAMOND WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AND fancy goods, MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, without reserve, to close consignments. Rich china, bronzes, silver-plated ware, splendid English engravings suitable for holiday presents; also, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the balance of the stock of ladies' fine furs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,663 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1866, executed and delivered to us by the North American Lloyd on the steamship *Baltic*, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 24th day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on board the said vessel at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, the said steamship *Baltic*, together with her engines, boilers, machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto, appertaining and belonging. CHARLES LULING & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 21st day of July, 1866, executed and delivered to us by the North American Lloyd on the steamship *Atlantic*, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction, on the 24th day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, on board the said vessel at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, the said steamship *Atlantic* together with her engines, boilers, machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
CHARLES LULING & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

AUCTION SALE AT PORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following articles, viz: One boiler, 7½ feet diameter, 13 feet long, one year old, and all the iron and copper metal and engine belonging to the steamboat *Scipio*, without reserve. For particulars, inquire of R. L. BROWER, No. 346 West Washington Market, or of C. H. MILLS, Port Monmouth, N. J.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10 A. M., one pair engines at Davis' Machinery Yard, No. 120 to 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

# LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON corner Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Dec. 22, about 6 o'clock, a medium sized black TRUNK with card on top marked "J. W. Knappenberger, No. 146 West 23d-st.," also, express tab on end marked "No. 34 Balchen-place." A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to its recovery by JOHN M. FRASER, No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, ABOVE GRAND-ST., an open face gold watch, No. 21,185, Jacot, maker; the finder will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked by leaving the same with Mr. W. J. TORRY, at No. 348 Broadway. Jewelers and pawnbrokers please take notice.

LOST—20TH INST., A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing about $37, in going through Broadway, 11th-st. and 6th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with JAS. B. BENSEL, District Attorney's office, City Hall Park.

# PERSONAL.

SATURDAY EVENING.—CENDRILLON. Front row, orchestra. 9th-av. 'bus. Address SPEKTACLES, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

C. L. M.—LETTER FOR YOU AT THE PROPER office.

# STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

# WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

# COAL.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th- and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 15th-delivered immediately.

# VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—The funds for current expenses being nearly exhausted, the Society earnestly appeal to those who are disposed to assist this class of sufferers, with the request that contributions be sent either to Dr. Knight, at the Institution, No. 97 2d-av., or to the undersigned. *No one is, at present, authorized to call for subscriptions.* All ruptured and crippled will receive aid upon calling at the Institution; the poor, without charge; others, according to their ability. JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-st., New-York.

# SAVINGS BANKS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

FATHERS, MOTHERS, UNCLES,
AUNTS, GUARDIANS,
RELATIVES AND FRIENDS,

If you wish to make Christmas and New-Year's Gifts to children, present them with a Bank Book and a small deposit; by such gifts you educate them to save, whereas by useless toys and trinkets you educate them to waste and spend money.

THE SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
Established 1853.
Take deposits as low as Five Cents or as high as $5,000.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Interest allowed 6 per cent. free of tax.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.

*Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES M. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,556,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

# MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,309 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office. No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on [illegible] your debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1866.

## Amusements this Evening

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. B.and, &c.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, COMIC PANTOMIMES. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

**BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.**
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,**
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK. HOTEL D'AFRIQUE, &c.

**FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.**
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK. TWO POMPEYS. MANLY ART, &c.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,**
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FOURTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

**DODWORTH'S HALL,**
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

**STUDIO BUILDINGS,**
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,**
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

**CLINTON HALL,**
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

**STEINWAY HALL,**
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

## Terms of the New-York Times.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Atlantic Cable dispatches of yesterday inform us that the reported disagreement between Austria and Russia does not exist.

Baron Von Beust tells the Hungarians that the appointment of a Hungarian Ministry is a mere question of time.

The Swiss Assembly have made a large appropriation for the purchase of breech-loading rifles.

Surratt has been placed on board an American man-of-war at Alexandria, to be brought to this country.

Fighting is still going on in Candia, and the Turkish blockading fleet has been strengthened.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the owner of the farm known as Dutch Gap, finding that the island made by the cutting of Butler's canal could not conveniently be put to use without some means of communication with the main land, is filling up one end of the canal, in order to create a causeway, and the canal will soon be among the things that were.

The Erie *Dispatch* says that a young lady named Haskins, who has been teaching school in the neighborhood of Lake Pleasant, recently undertook to correct a pupil, a little girl, when she was set upon by an elder sister of the pupil and cruelly beaten. She was thrown down and her skull fractured so that she is now a maniac beyond the hope of recovery.

Sheriff Chapman, of Rochester, has offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the fate of Louis Fox, the billiard player, and information that will lead to the detection of any persons who may have been guilty of causing his death. Mrs. Fox had previously offered a reward of $200 for information respecting him.

On Thursday last, while the workmen in the Central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel were preparing to explode the blast, a spark from the lamp adjusted on the visor of the cap of one of the men fell among the powder, and caused a premature discharge. One of the laborers was killed instantly, a second was seriously injured, and two more considerably hurt.

The Albany *Journal* states that the mangled body of a man was found on the railroad track near the Centre Station on Saturday morning. The head could not be found, and the body was horribly mutilated. The remains were brought to the city. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified, and it is not known where the accident occurred.

A petition, addressed to the Illinois Legislature, asking for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to allow negroes the right of suffrage, is being circulated in Chicago, and numerously signed. It is to be circulated throughout the State.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* says that Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey left that place on Wednesday to report for duty at Headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington, as Inspector-General on Gen. Howard's staff.

It is stated that the State Democratic Committee of Illinois have concluded to establish a new Democratic paper in Chicago, and that the Company will have a capital of $250,000 to start on.

It is reported that the late severe weather in Indiana has materially damaged the wheat crop throughout the State.

Brockport, Fredonia, Cortland and Potsdam have complied with the requirements upon them for the location of Normal Schools at those points.

### LOCAL NEWS.

The New-England Society of this City celebrated its sixty-first anniversary, and the two hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, by a dinner at Irving Hall, Saturday evening. Ex-Gov. Morgan presided, and speeches were made by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. Yates, of Illinois; Henry Ward Beecher, James T. Brady, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, and others.

James C. Byrne, an Internal Revenue officer, has been arrested and held to bail in a civil suit commenced by Jennie C. Pullman, on the charge of seduction and breach of the marriage promise. The order of arrest granted by the Supreme Court directs that he, Byrne, shall give bail in the sum of $1,000. The plaintiff is about 19 years of age, and last Summer, when the matters complained of took place, she alleges she resided at Hudson City with her mother.

The examination of the alleged case of false pretences in which Jas. B. Goggin, Seth A. Klinck and L. G. Klinck, are charged with complicity in the [illegible] of Folger & Tibbs, late of No. 64 Leonard-street, was continued Saturday before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs. After considerable evidence of an unimportant nature had been taken the case was further adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 3.

The litigation commenced by Mr. John J. Bradley against Mr. Stephens, in regard to the difficulties at present existing in the Croton Aqueduct Board, will probably be brought up on Wednesday next, in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Ingraham, for argument, on the order to show cause.

A decree of divorce was granted Saturday by the Special Term of the New-York Common Pleas, Judge Cardozo presiding, in the case of John Duley vs. Mary Ann Duley.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter addressed a large congregation in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church last evening, on the subject of "The Charities and Reformatories of Europe."

The Golden Jubilee of the Sunday school No. 23, connected with the Macdougal-street Baptist Church was celebrated yesterday.

On Saturday the steamships *Arago* and *Fulton* were put up at auction and bid in for $300,000.

Gold fell to 133@133⅛ ₩ cent. on Saturday. Money in demand at 7 ₩ cent. Public Funds steady. The Railway speculation much excited.

Produce and merchandise were generally in very slack demand, though without any marked changes in prices. Flour, Wheat, Oats, Lard and Hogs were a trifle cheaper. Freights were dull, with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

## Taxation and the Currency.

When Congress reassembles, other than political questions will necessarily engage a large share of its attention. The propositions now before committees point to an animated contest on the currency question. And preparations are being made for a renewal of the Tariff struggle of last session, and a combined effort to benefit certain manufactures by the imposition of yet higher duties. The two subjects are closely allied, and the same general policy will probably be applied to both. It will be a contest for further inflation and a more complete enforcement of the theory of prohibition, as against a gradual return to specie payments and a revision of the Tariff in the interest of the public.

They who protest against contraction and clamor for more National Banks, conveniently forget that an inconvertible currency is a product of the war, and is indefensible except as a necessity. The measure of the necessity, however, was the measure of the requirements of the war; and when *that* ceased, the system of currency inflation lost its justification. From that moment it became the imperative duty of the Government to proceed carefully but surely with the work of diminishing the volume of paper in circulation. For inflation, though for the time inevitable, could not be otherwise than an unmixed evil. Particular classes profited by it, and its sudden stoppage would be too disastrous to be attempted. But its operation has been from the start injurious to the community, and especially injurious to its industry. A perpetual disturbance of values and an enormous increase of prices have been practically equivalent to so much taxation. To reduce the degree of inflation, therefore, is in effect to reduce an invisible and indirect but onerous burden. To keep afloat the present amount of paper, or to increase it under the pretence of supplying the wants of the South, would be to prolong an exhaustive drain upon the industry and business of the country, although the depressed condition of both renders them unable to endure the process much longer.

This depression is the plea on which the prohibitionists rest their demand for Tariff changes. Of the fact there can be no doubt. Trade generally is dull, and in certain branches of manufacture a suspension of work is known to be imminent. There will probably be much suffering among the operators before the close of the Winter; and we fear that the prospect of brisk business is not particularly encouraging. "Therefore"—say the prohibitionists—"let the customs duties be made more protective."

Now, we have no objection to the principle of protection, rationally interpreted. We hold that in certain circumstances it is the basis of a sound national policy. In existing circumstances a very high degree of protection is essential, to enable producers to bear the load of internal taxation. It is not clear, however, that still higher duties would remove the depression under which trade suffers, or impart renewed activity to crippled industry. The causes of both exist independently of foreign competition. They exist not because foreigners undersell us in our own markets, but because with certain articles the market is glutted, and because the purchasing ability of the people is less than it was in the height of the war prosperity. There is but one remedy for a market glut, and that is reduced production until the stock on hand be consumed, the manufacturers falling back upon the prodigious profits of recent times. And the only safe mode of increasing the demand is to increase the available means of the community by diminishing the taxation to which they are subject.

A fixed and moderate contraction of the currency, bringing us nearer, every month, to the specie standard, would cheapen the cost of living and so increase the means and comfort of the people with a certainty attainable in no other way. Disturbance of trade must meanwhile occur, but, come what may, nothing can prevent this, and we shall be better off when it is ended than now.

As for the manufacturers, we think that their true relief lies in the direction of a reform in the internal revenue system rather than in an increase in customs duties. Their worst troubles spring from the dearness of labor, which is a result of the inflated currency, and from the oppressive taxation incident to the existing system of internal revenue.

The report of Mr. Wells will doubtless throw much light upon a question which, next to reconstruction, is the most important before the country. His investigation has been thorough, and his opinions will be entitled to respectful consideration.

The Next International Statistical Congress.—The Sixth International Statistical Congress was expected to meet at Florence, in Italy, about September or October last. On account of the impending war last Spring, and the uncertainty of its duration, the meeting was indefinitely postponed. We see it now stated that the Congress will meet sometime next year, at the same place, the precise day of its opening will be made known hereafter. So much is already known, however, that its sessions are limited to six days, and that it will be convened during the Paris Exhibition, so that eminent men of science and statisticians from all parts of the world, who visit Paris next year, may connect with their trip to Paris a journey to Florence to attend this Congress. The Italian Government take great interest in this movement, and the Crown-Prince Humbert has been designated by the King as presiding officer of the Congress. A Commission of high officials of the Kingdom and prominent *savans* have been appointed a Commission to prepare a preliminary programme, and the Director of the Royal Italian Statistical Bureau, Dr. P. Maestri is one of the leading men of this Commission, which is presided over by the Italian Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Marchese Pepoli is Vice President. We hope that this bare announcement will be sufficient to stimulate our own men of science to an active participation in the deliberations of this Congress.

## English "Financing."

The published statement of Mr. J. H. Gurney, late of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., (limited,) together with the proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy, present a significant, and at the same time deplorable picture of the system of English "Financing." There is hardly a sitting of this Court of Bankruptcy in which there is not presented a number of applications for the "winding up" of this or that Company, financially prostrate and unable to carry on its operations any longer. Without troubling our readers with any details, as much that was of any interest on this side of the water has already appeared in our columns, we only take occasion to point out the rottenness to which English financial corporations have reached within the last ten years.

That England is wealthy, perhaps the wealthiest country in accumulated capital in the world, no one will or can deny. But the management of this capital in its scattered operations covering the whole globe is anything but healthy. The statement of Mr. Gurney that his house by a few years of business, under a new management since 1857, had actually sunk over four millions sterling, or over twenty millions of dollars in "exceptional operations," and that the partners for a number of years did not divide the profits of the house, amounting to about a hundred and ninety thousand pounds, or nine hundred thousand dollars, shows to a certainty that this concern was bankrupt as long ago as 1861. And yet it continued to enjoy the confidence of the public, and did not blush finally to betray it. Other Companies, though not as prominently known to the financial public, have done no better, and now, when confidence is utterly wiped out, they all, one after the other, come to grief and amplify the records in bankruptcy.

We believe that these monster concerns and private speculative corporations could never have risen to the capacity of doing so much mischief had it not been for the huge monetary monopoly enjoyed by the Bank of England. There is no greater drawback from which legitimate commerce suffers in Great Britain than this very bank. All kinds of "Companies (limited") have the ear and purse-strings of the "Governor and Directors" of the bank at their service, and commercial enterprise has to rely upon these "Companies" as go-betweens for assistance in time of need. When money, for some reason or other, and often for the reason that these very "Companies" have tied up large amounts in speculative movements abroad, and when the time has come that the bank ought to succor the suffering commercial and manufacturing communities, the bank is the first that shuts down its gates, contracts its discounts, raises its rates of interest, and thus gives the first show of a panic. When money is abundant, when everybody that needs it in legitimate transactions has it or can easily get it, the bank throws open its coffers and distributes it with a lavish hand among these very "Companies," while the sound branches of trade can get it only in driblets from this very institution. That the English people, so closely wedded to free trade in everything, should so long have submitted to this monopoly, is really a subject of wonderment.

It is not much better in France, though the Bank of France is managed with a great deal more consideration for the general welfare of the mercantile and industrial interests. But even here large speculative Companies have usurped the place of legitimate combinations of capital for one distinct and express purpose. The *Crédit Mobilier*, for instance, is rapidly coming to grief. Its shares, which a year ago commanded a premium of a thousand francs upon five hundred, are now down to six hundred and fifty. We doubt not that France will soon experience the same results as England of faulty "financing."

## Opinion at the South.

The Georgia journals afford further evidence of the uneasiness occasioned by the unconciliatory course of the State Legislature respecting the Constitutional Amendment. We have already noticed indications of the fact that the more moderate of the politicians and writers begin to appreciate the necessity of making a counter-proposition as the basis of compromise, and even of reconsidering the vote upon the Amendment, if it be found to be the only alternative of more sweeping measures. The Augusta (Ga.) *Daily Press* is now added to the number of those who call upon the South to abandon the idea of carrying its point by any available form of resistance, and to "do something, and that quickly." The South is reminded that its "armies were unable to resist the national forces;" that it is "idle to talk of resistance" to any policy the Government may adopt; and that an effort should be made to effect a settlement before matters grow worse. As a consequence of the present state of things, we are told "Northern merchants are coming out to enforce the collection of their debts, and refusing to extend credit to their Southern customers." And so it must be until the political difficulties be adjusted. There can be no credit, no trade, no help from Northern capital and enterprise, while the present uncertainty continues.

Of the Amendment, the *Press* remarks:

> "The provision of voters as a basis of representation is not, in our judgment, unreasonable, though it may deprive us of power in the House of Representatives of Congress. This we consider as at present of no very great importance. What is required now is a settlement of pending difficulties, and a pacification of the whole country.
>
> The next serious objection to the proposed Constitutional Amendment is its disfranchisement of a large class of our most respected fellow-citizens. To this point we cannot conscientiously and willingly give our consent; but may we not hope that, if properly presented to the Congress by delegates from the Southern States, the objectionable feature will be removed, and the adoption by the States of the Amendment in that form be acceptable as a final compromise of the whole question?"

A proposition to this effect was offered in the State Senate by a Mr. Butler, and the refusal of that body to act in any manner save to reject the Amendment, is made the ground of an appeal to the Governor to call a State Convention to deliberate upon the course to be pursued in the emergency. The *Press* declares of its own knowledge "that some of the most prominent men are advocating even the adoption of the Amendment," as the least of probable evils. It is evident, however, that these prominent men have no voice in the Legislature, for a Milledgeville letter, written just before the adjournment, and published in a local print, states that not the slightest inclination existed to change the decision on the Amendment, and that "if the alternative were ratification or Territorialization, the latter would carry the day by a handsome majority." The circumstance furnishes presumptive evidence for the opinion that the local Government is controlled by the disaffected portion of the population, and that there is no likelihood of a reversal of the vote rejecting the Amendment. Indeed, a reference to the reported proceedings conveys an impression that the members were more concerned about "stay laws" and other devices for preventing the collection of debt than the equally urgent and more formidable question of restoration to the privileges of the Union.

The fate of Mr. Spalding's resolution in the Reconstruction Committee is watched with manifest interest. In Alabama, Georgia, and even in South Carolina the opinion is expressed that the adoption of the resolution by the Committee would affect popular feeling in relation to the Amendment, because affording an assurance of its efficacy which does not at present exist. "This is what the people of the South now want to know," declares the Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix*—"upon what terms they will be restored to a participation in the Government." When the Committee report on the resolution, it is added, "we will see the ground we stand on, and the conditions required of us by the dominant party."

> "This is the honest plain-dealing that should govern the majority in Congress in dealing with those who are now in their power. Such a course would, for a time at least, settle the difficulty one way or the other. No matter what the conditions may be which they demand, let them emanate from the party leaders in an authoritative form. By agreeing to a joint resolution, whether the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern States would entitle them to representation, or whether they are determined to exact still more stringent requirements, there would be no longer doubt and uncertainty. Whatever the requirements may be—however exacting—the people of the South are powerless to resist them, if enforced. They can only submit. If the terms can be accepted, they will be received cheerfully and in good faith, as were the requirements of the Executive. If the Southern people should deem it impossible or dishonorable to accept what may be offered, still they will submit, without participating in their own degradation, and bow to the will of God and to the Constitution and laws of the country."

We have no expectation that the adoption of the resolution by Congress would change the decision of the South, or bring a majority of the people to reason. But it would strengthen the moderate element, and perhaps secure its concurrence in any ulterior measure which may be determined upon to give effect to the views of the Union Party.

## Austria's Dilemma.

A late dispatch from Pesth shows that the differences between the Emperor of Austria and the Hungarian Parliament have culminated in something like a rupture.

It might have been supposed that the head of a Kingdom just recovered from absolute dissolution, in which the disunion of nationalities laid open the way for a powerful enemy, and where financial and political ruin are almost at the door, would learn to treat the demands of a powerful Province with moderation and wisdom. But the Hapsburg through every century is the same—always a bigot, always arbitrary, tenacious under all misfortunes, and learning nothing from adversity but to adhere to the narrow and despotic principles of his family. It will be remembered that a few days ago the Crown addressed a rescript, or sent a message, as we should say, to the Parliament at Pesth, avowing itself willing to grant all reasonable demands to the Hungarians, and promising several reforms, but prudently not committing itself to a pledge of complete self-government to Hungary. The Radical Party were by no means satisfied with this address, but the moderate Liberals under M. Deak thought that it contained conciliatory proffers, and were willing, on the basis of it, to treat with the Imperial Government. They accordingly presented their claims or bill of rights to the Crown. They demanded a responsible ministry of Hungarians, a separate fiscal administration, so that all moneys raised by taxation or otherwise for the Austrian Government should be under the supervision of their own officials, and no appropriation should be made without consent of Parliament. They required also that the historical "continuity of the kingdom" should be recognized, which would reaffirm the legality of the laws and Constitution of 1848, and reëstablish Hungary as a kingdom under the personal rule of the Emperor of Austria. This claim included, without doubt, personal freedom, liberty of the Press, and a military independence—that is, the privilege of Parliament making the levies necessary for the Imperial armies. It embraced also, as a result, the restoration of the "county authorities," which, as we have so often explained, would be like the restoration of our State and county governments in America, if they had been destroyed by foreign conquest—a reform indispensable to the complete recovery of Hungarian constitutional life. The demands were, no doubt, strong, but Austria's position was weak.

On Nov. 25 the Diet of Lower Austria, meeting in Vienna, and representing the German populations, had, in a formal address, boldly stated to the Crown that the fearful disasters to the Empire had arisen from a want of attachment of the people to the Government, and a want of unity among the nationalities, and this could only be remedied by inaugurating a constitutional Government and summoning a national Parliament. They accounted for the little aid Austria had received in the hour of her distress, from the States of Southern Germany, by the want of popular confidence felt in a Government without any constitutional life, and they urged that owing to the extreme position of the Vienna Ministry the gap between Austria and Hungary was as wide apart as it has been for the last twelve years.

The Empire had first sustained the humiliating defeats of the Bohemian campaign, and had lost Venetia. It had shown to the world that a kingdom with 500,000 men yet under arms, and without harmony at home, is powerless to defend itself against a weaker neighbor, but one filled with the impulses of a genuine national life. Its finances were in terrible disorder, and it was inaugurating a new system of raising levies of soldiers and reorganizing the Imperial army.

The rumor had spread that new and most weighty burdens were to be laid afresh on the people, and that then, if ever, Austria would need all the unity possible among her peoples, to secure the increased power she aimed at.

It was a favorable time for the Liberals to make their demands. They presented them, and not in the extreme form desired by the Radicals, who wished nothing less than entire independence, but in the firm and constitutional form indicated above. The address was no doubt prepared by that judicious and conservative statesman, Mr. Deak himself, who, unlike most of his brilliant compeers, is more distinguished for solidity of judgment than splendor of rhetoric. The Cable informs us that the Emperor has rejected the demands. In other words, the question is all thrown open again, and a Hapsburg, as might be expected, still claims with stupid obstinacy the imperial rights of his race over his peoples.

The Kaiser is, no doubt, strengthened in this course by the hope of arraying the other Diets of the Empire—especially the Croatian—against the Magyars. He trusts to the old game of Austrian diplomacy—of pitting race against race. But in this the Imperial Cabinet will, in all probability, find themselves mistaken. The Croats and Ruthens and Slavonians have learned much in nineteen years of subjection, and they are likely now to unite on any liberal basis with Magyars, Czechs and Germans, to attain to a constitutional government.

The Emperor fears, too, to yield to the Hungarians, lest he should offend the Germans, and they should demand to be received into the South German Confederacy, soon to be united with the North and Prussia. He has chosen the path of open difference. Henceforth the Radicals will lead the Diet in Pesth, and it will be war *à l'outrance* between the Crown and its rebellious people.

## John Bright and English Reform.

No one can read Mr. Bright's last speech at the Reform demonstration, or in fact any speech of his to large popular assemblies, without feeling his grand power as an agitator. He is evidently one of those men who are especially familiar to American politics—not a philosophical statesman or a close logical debater or an abstract reasoner or brilliant rhetorician, like some of his compeers in British public life—but a great popular leader, accustomed to wield and control the feelings and thoughts of large masses of common men, taking broad views of subjects brought before him, and making few nice distinctions, striking sledge-hammer blows at the evils which obstruct the progress of the people, and sometimes thus demolishing objects which had drawn about them the affections and the tradititional devotion of other classes. A man of the people, feeling with the people everywhere, and accustomed to give and take hard blows in his life-long struggle of reform; a true Reformer, who burns at injustice, and to overthrow it, would strike down any ancient institution, no matter how beloved and honored; an orator also, who more than any man now living in England, can move masses by his tongue. We are having from the aristocratic Press of England, and shall have from *dillilante*-critics and from the Conservative members of Parliament, abundance of sharp and witty criticism on Mr. Bright's recent course of agitation. His logic will be refuted, his philosophy analysed and exposed, his motives misrepresented, hasty assertions will be proved groundless, and the sweeping blows he makes will be shown to reach wider than he proposes, and to threaten ancient institutions and long-guarded rights. He will be accused of favoring a forcible division of the property of the rich among the poor. In Ireland he will be called the "Red Revolutionist" of England—one who seeks to destroy the property of the nobility, to break down the national Church, to prevent the formation of large estates, and to elevate the *proletaires* of society to an equal position with the gentlemen and the scholars. All the Conservative power of England at attacks on vested rights, will be excited against this dreaded "Tribune" of the working classes. The sneers of the witty writers for the Conservative Press will be unceasing at his want of logic, his sweeping assertions, his passionate phrases, his violent attacks on Parliament and the upper classes. But amid all this storm of invective and polished sarcasm from the Conservative ranks of Great Britain, Mr. Bright will stand, as he has always stood, as firm as a column—the most powerful and dreaded individual in England at this moment.

He knows perfectly his own power, and has shrewdly marked out his own course. The keen shafts of the *Saturday Review* and Mr. Lowe fall from him like children's arrows. His audience and his constituency are vastly different from that which receives the sharp strokes of his opponents with such applause. They care nothing for the wit of Mr. Lowe, or the sneers of the *Times*, or the logical refutations of the reviews and weeklies. They only know their wrongs, and they follow with blind confidence the leader who has presented these with such muscular power to the upper classes, and who now offers to lead them to a position where full justice shall be done them. Mr. Bright's influence is that he is the mouth-piece of six million dumb and disfranchised Englishmen. The Tory Press fully understand and respect this position. They fear both the party and its leader. Mr. Bright, having tried purely moral and argumentative weapons for a quarter of a century, is now attempting other and more formidable tactics. There can be no mistake in what is his present strategy. He is intending to make the upper classes feel the *physical* influence of the lower.

His words point boldly to the dreaded alternative of a much longer delay in rendering to the masses their rights. He is organizing the working classes; he would have them act together. He calls monster meetings and causes monster processions to be formed, which shall march through the west end of London. In other words, he shows to the aristocratic classes gigantic armies of tradespeople and workingmen peaceably and in order demanding their just rights. But he does not hesitate to say that in case of refusal or too long delay it may be necessary to resort to other and more dangerous means, and that these open protests are much safer for all classes than armed and secret conspiracies, to which they would be driven if these were forbidden.

The English nobility understand perfectly that behind the workingman's respectful petition may eventually appear the musket, if he be too long put off. They know that "organizations" of manufacturing laborers and tradesmen will easily change into regiments and companies, if aristocratic indifference or opposition go too far. This "last resort" always remains behind Mr. Bright's powerful appeals, and both he and his opponents appreciate the fact fully. Their only consideration is, how little to yield and still be safe. If they can diminish his six millions of disfranchised by a small fraction, and still keep the reins of power in their own class, that is all they desire. When Revolution fairly rears her ghastly head, the conservatives of England will yield everything. But Mr. Bright, like a true Reformer, will not content himself with a little. He aims at a Democratic England, under a Queen and Parliament. He strikes for manhood suffrage, and with it the abolition of a State Church, of primogeniture, the simplification of the tenure of land, and the breaking up of the large estates, popular education, and the complete secularization of politics. He would Americanize England. His opponents contend for ancient vested rights, for an aristocracy and a State Church, for the privilege of the cultured few to govern the many. It is a grand and momentous conflict, to be watched eagerly from this side of the Atlantic, and with combatants worthy of the stakes at issue.

## AMUSEMENTS.

With the present week Mr. Maretzek's temporary season at the Winter Garden comes to an end. It has not fulfilled the expectations that were formed of it, but Mr. Maretzek has borne the onslaught of ill-luck with fortitude and jollity. Perhaps he derives some consolation from the fact that he has the sympathy of the public, even if he have not their dollars. Perhaps, too, he is sustained by the reflection that he has gained one of a dozen suits which he has instituted against a paper that has scurvily used him—although $1,000 in such times go but a small way. It is pretty evident now that opera to be successful must be isolated. Every attempt to introduce it into an ordinary theatre has failed. It requires an establishment of its own, where people can see and be seen. Fortunately it will soon be in possession of such a building. The Academy of Music is progressing towards completion with extraordinary rapidity. In a few weeks it will be finished. We notice, by the way, that the Grand Jury pronounces the building perfectly safe for the purposes for which it was intended, adding that the roof required strengthening. Considering that the roof is only about one-third finished, these wise-acres are doubtless correct. The hue and cry about the solidity of the edifice has proceeded from interested quarters, but the Directors were correct in urging the Grand Jury to perform its duties. As they, the stockholder's and their families, occupy many hundred seats every night, it was certainly a matter of vital interest to ascertain that everything was right. It has been urged with some show of reason that the best way of preventing accidents on railroads was to put a Director on the cow-catcher of each train. How much better the simple device of permitting the entire body of stockholders, directors included, to build the house which they are to occupy! In what way could public security be more readily secured. To return to the Winter Garden. Mr. Maretzek gives to-night "Crispino e la Comare," with its inimitable *caste*. The work is a favorite, and will undoubtedly draw a good audience.

The announcements elsewhere are as follows: At Wallack's, "Ours;" at the New-York Theatre, "Cendrillon;" at the Olympic, no performance—the house being closed for the rehearsal of the "Huguenot Captain;" at Niblo's, the "Black Crook;" at the Winter Garden, this afternoon, Mr. Edwin Booth gives a performance of the "Stranger" for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The object is most commendable, and will, we trust, attract the attention of the public and the craft. At Barnum's Museum, the amusing piece called "Major Jones' Christmas Present;" at the Old Bowery Theatre, the "Female Detective" and other pieces; and at the Minstrel Halls, various changes too numerous to be mentioned. We remind our readers, too, that the programmes at the New-York Circus were never more interesting than they are now. Nor should they overlook Hartz's "Temple of Illusion," and Mr. Vousden's entertainment at Clinton Hall. To-morrow night, at the French Theatre, Boildieu's charming opera of "La Dame Blanche" will be repeated.

On Wednesday evening next, Mme. Ristori, after a successful season in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, will return to the French Theatre in Fourteenth-street, where we doubt not the usual audience will greet her with seasonable cheer. She makes her *rentree* in the great *rôle* of *Elisabeth*, wherein she is unapproached, and, as we think, unapproachable. The holidays will afford many friends from the country an opportunity of seeing the great *tragedienne*, which we trust they will properly improve. The box office has been removed to No. 701 Broadway.

An interesting dramatic event will take place at the close of the present week. Mr. Dawison, the renowned German tragedian, appears on Saturday night at the Winter Garden in conjunction with Mr. Booth. The play is "Othello," Mr. Dawison sustaining the *rôle* of the Moor and Mr. Booth that of *Iago*—the former in German, the latter and the rest of the company in English. There are many precedents for this kind of international combination. The occasion will bring out the friends of both parties, and, apart from its singularity, will undoubtedly afford the community a rare dramatic treat.

We remind our readers once more that Mr. R. J. de Cordova, the popular humorist, will read Dickens' "Christmas Carol" at the Brooklyn Athenæum to-night. We know of no one who could perform the task so well, and we know of nothing so entirely suitable to the kindly impulse of the season. Let us add that Mr. de Cordova is an admirable reader, speaking and pronouncing the English language with rare purity and distinctness. We may rest assured that the touching incidents of the story will be beautifully but not superfluously elaborated.

To-night the "Black Crook" will be played at Niblo's Garden for the one hundred and fifth time. On the one hundredth representation all the costumes were changed for new ones, so that to the eye the piece is as fresh as ever. The receipts during the period we have mentioned exceeded a quarter of a million of dollars, and by a strange but significant coincidence there was but a difference of fifty cents between the returns of the first and the returns of the one hundredth night. There is nothing so successful as success.

The new play at Wallack's has taken the town. It was repeated every evening last week to constantly increasing audiences. On Saturday, when the weather was every way unpleasant, the house was crowded to its average capacity. We are glad for many reasons that this result has attended the production of the work. Of late we have drifted into spectacular pieces with what seemed to be a forgetfulness of higher and better claims. The eye has been gratified, but the ear has been rendered disconsolate. We have not been among those who have thought it necessary to abuse one class of entertainment because another was more agreeable to the public taste. There is no form of art, if it be well illustrated, that does not serve a useful purpose. During the season we have had much ballet, and it has been rendered so well that it seems impossible to get far beyond the point we have now reached. Be this as it may, we have passed from the ludicrous period of Terpsichore to the one where the goddess merits serious consideration and appreciation. The gawky and shabby affair which we formerly called a ballet is finally and definitely buried. The shambling gambols of half a dozen girls—indecent because the exposure of incompetence in all public places is indecent—cannot occur again on our stage. But with this just recognition of a fact the judicious mind should pause. There are such things as sinking into inanity from lack of food for thought; of becoming callous from want of contact with humanity; of growing vicious from the dearth of ideals. Nothing is so essential to the world as contrast. It is the salt of life. To alternate from the physical to the mental was the greatest accomplishment of the best balanced race the earth has ever seen, and it is a small and healthy practice with us in these days to step cheerily from one extreme to the other. The ballet has absorbed a great deal of attention during the past three months, and still continues to do so. But we notice with pleasure that the satiated taste begins to desire something else. The comic drama of "Ours" seems destined to break the spell and to supply the new want. We state the fact with particular pleasure, because the means used to effect the change are simple, natural and unaffected. There is but little plot in this agreeable piece. It depends almost exclusively on the admirable grouping of the characters, and the contrast of individualities thereby produced. There is, to be sure, a well preserved secret, shadowed throughout by suspicion and revealed only in the last scene to make every one happy. For the rest there is a full course of love, running smoothly and otherwise, but ending in that haven of dramatic repose—matrimony. The authors are Messrs. Robertson and Artemus Ward—the former the author of "Society," the latter the "wild humorist of the plains." We detect more of the handiwork of Mr. Robertson than of Mr. Ward. It is affirmed, indeed, that the latter had but little to do in the matter. On this point it is unnecessary to go beyond the record. We are content that a play of unusual merit and effectiveness has been produced. The characters are mainly military in the beginning, and entirely so at the end. The scene ranges from a country mansion in England to a soldier's hut near Sebastopol. In the first act there is much billing and cooing between the young folk, and some pecking between the old ones. In the second the principal characters depart for the Crimea—jealousy disturbing the parting, and rendering two persons unhappy. In the Crimea all meet again, and amid the threatening thunders of war the secret is revealed, the suspicion cleared up, and the truthfulness of a brave gentleman pleasantly justified. The story, it will be seen, is thin and unimportant. It is, indeed, hardly more than the connecting link of a straightforward narrative. There is no effort at intrigue, no concealed purpose in any actor. Every thing is frank and open, and moves steadily to a *denouement* which may be anticipated from the first. But the qualities already glanced at, the admirable dialogue, the equal acting, and the completeness of the *mise-en-scene* combine to make "Ours" the most acceptable production of the season. Accustomed as we are to the unvarying excellence of the stage management at this house—justly and properly regarded as the leading theatre of America—we were yet surprised with the pleasant air that was maintained throughout. The scenes were cosy and well furnished, except in the last act, where the fierce winds of the Crimea howl around the hut, and exhibit the cheerless aspect of war. This scene is in the highest degree picturesque, and deserves additional attention as an unusual specimen of stage architecture. The dresses throughout are correct and effective. Of the acting we need say but little, that little being entirely strong. The best part in the play falls to Miss Mary Gannon, whose archness and vivacity find a fair field in the text. Miss Henriques looked exceedingly pretty as *Blanche*. Both ladies were excellent in the drill scene of the third act, and Miss Henriques distinguished herself by singing with good taste a pleasant ballad by Mr. Mollenhauer, accompanying herself on the piano-forte. Miss Fanny Morant was earnest and lady-like as the mistaken *Lady Shendryn*; the scene of the parting being rendered with much suppressed emotion, but with the rigidity of sex that does not permit itself to be injured by husbands. Mr. Lester Wallack was admirable as *Hugh Chalcote*. The character could hardly have suited him better had it been written at his request. The cynicisms of the earlier scenes were contrasted admirably with the devotion and hardy good-fellowship which he displays in his campaign life—where we find him wounded, but good-tempered and disposed to "chaff." Mr. Gilbert as the Colonel of "Ours" played with that fine sense of breeding, and admirable expression of manly meaning which he alone possesses. Mr. Charles Fisher as the *Prince Perovsky*—a sort of Northern Guppy who "offers his 'and and his 'eart" on every possible opportunity—was also good. Mr. Ringgold and Mr. Norton filled two small but important parts in a completely satisfactory way. We have never indeed seen Mr. Norton to such decided advantage. One word more; an excellent military band is provided on the stage. One of the strongest effects of the piece is in the second act. The scene represents an interior with windows looking upon the street. The regiment called "Ours" is forming in the nighborhood. The principal characters have said farewell; the Colonel's voice is heard without forming the regiment; the word "March!" is given, and the band and regiment march past in the moonlight. The spectacle is contrived so cleverly that neither too much nor too little is seen or done. It touches flesh and blood, and brings down the house. The curtain has to be drawn up three and four times each evening after this perfectly legitimate and striking effect. "Ours" will be repeated every night until further notice. May it enjoy a long run.

Mr. Valentine Vousden, who describes himself as a polynational mimic, and whose simple mission it is to prove, by a series of comic songs and burlesque dances, the unity of nations, commenced last week a series of entertainments at Clinton Hall. We were present on Saturday evening, and noticed with regret the slimness of the audience. With regret, because Mr. Vousden has unquestionable ability, and had he been presented properly to the public, would at once have commanded attention. It is not, however, too late to mend. Mr. Vousden's entertainment opens with a prologue in verse, philosophical in its nature, and Hibernian in the matter of pronunciation. In the character of our old friend *Chronos*, he speaks indulgently and cheerfully of mankind, or, as he softly expresses it, "mankoind." Subsequently, he illustrates the various nations referred to; assuming an incredible number of characters, dressing them with a rapidity which we have never seen excelled, and sustaining the impersonation with unflagging spirit. Mr. Vousden has a pleasant little tenor voice, clear enough and strong enough for every purpose to which he puts it. He is the composer of his own songs; but as he alone sings them, no one can object to this. He is a good mimic and a capital actor. More than this, he can dance in a surprisingly agile manner. The best and most amusing caricatures were those of the dances of all nations, which were really excellent. We recommend the entertainment to our readers as one worthy of encouragement. It is the best single-barreled affair we have yet had in the City.

The popular Concert of Wednesday last was one of the best and most meritorous affairs of the kind we have ever attended. The programme combined not merely the usual attractions provided by Messrs. Bateman and Harrison at these agreeable *re-unions*, but the additional attractions of the "Cecilian Choir" under Dr. Cutler and of several admirable soloists—vocal and instrumental. The programme contained seventeen pieces, but so readily and steadily was the succession kept up that at the customary hour the end had been reached. We cannot dwell on all the numbers of so extensive a programme, nor is it necessary. The orchestra, under Mr. Theodore Thomas, played with its accustomed precision, and was, as heretofore, a leading feature of the evening's exercises. The members of the choir sang the "Angel trio," by Mendelssohn; the "Soldier's Chorus," from "Faust," by Gounod, (with orchestra;) a scena from "Elijah," (with Mr. W. C. Campbell;) a madrigal by Morley, and another by Mehul; and, lastly, Wallace's national hymn, "The Flag of our Union Forever"—the latter with orchestra and organ. The effect of the combined forces can hardly be exaggerated. The material of the choir, and its training and precision, have often been commended in these columns. These qualities were never more noticeable than in the difficult and varied selection to which we have called attention, Master Richard Coker, the leading soprano of the choir—who has recently completed a successful European tour—made his *rentree* as a soloist. He sang a barcarolle by Gounod, a ballad by Guglielmo, and an aria by Bellini—pleasing compositions all of them, and well calculated to display the purity and freshness of the young singer's voice. Such an organ is entirely phenomical, and well accounts for the sensation Master Coker has created abroad. Hardly inferior to it is the voice of Master Toedt, who sang Mendelssohn's aria "Hear ye Israel," with exquisite pathos. This little shaver led the choir in the amusing Madrigal of "We are all Noddies." Mr. Thatcher, the tenor, assisted as a soloist with good taste, and Mr. A. H. Pease was the pianist. The next popular concert takes place on Wednesday next, when the Cecilian choir will again assist.

Messrs. Severini and Pease gave their third morning concert at Steinway's Rooms on Wednesday last. The attendance was small, but select. Signor Severini sang several pieces calculated to display the rare flexibility of his voice and exhibit his acquaintance with various schools. The gentleman's voice is by no means powerful, but if not forced, it is agreeable, and has been trained under one of the greatest professors of singing in the world. The ornate school of Rossini and the French composers suits it better than the dramatic style of Verdi, but whatever Signor Severini undertakes he executes artistically. Mr. Pease, a young, conscientious and studious pianist, who steadily and modestly advances in the profession, played a couple of unimportant solos, and introduced a new duo by himself. The subject was Godfrey's popular "Guards Waltz" embroidered skilfully and [illegible] into a thoroughly effective concert piece. Mr. PEASE possesses unusual tact in the construction of duets. Their sonority renders them peculiarly acceptable to the public and the profession. Mr. COLBY assisted Mr. PEASE at the piano. Let us add here that among the pieces played at the last Wednesday evening popular concert—referred to above—was a bolero for orchestra, by Mr. PEASE. It was well and strongly scored by the composer, and, in spirit and design, was a praiseworthy composition.

The seventeenth Sunday concert was given last evening at Steinway Hall. Notwithstanding the dreary and depressing weather, the attendance was large. Mr. THOMAS' orchestra played six pieces, to the entire satisfaction of all present. The vocalist was Mr. CHANDON—a gentleman with a deep and sympathetic bass voice, which he uses well. He is somewhat deficient in spirit, being slumbrous in style, and too dependent on the accompaniment. He is, nevertheless, a valuable accession to our concert forces. The solo violinist was again Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, whose technical skill and taste we have on other occasions praised heartily. He played finely last night, and was encored and applauded in the most demonstrative manner. Mr. KOPTA is a *virtuoso* in every sense of the word.

At the Brooklyn Popular Concert to-night, (Academy of Music,) there is a combination of attractions which should not fail to draw a full house. In addition to a full orchestra, Mr. KENNEDY, the Scotch vocalist, will sing several of his beautiful ballads, and Mr. WEHLI, the celebrated pianist, will play several of his best pieces. This is surely enough for fifty cents.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—The subscription lists for the second regular season of Italian opera at the Brooklyn Academy are in charge of Mr. WEIR, the janitor. The past season was a great success, but one evening failing to draw a crowded house. The public sentiment in regard to this peculiar phase of public entertainment has undergone great changes during the past ten years, greater perhaps than in any other department of life. Ten years ago the Brooklyn people were beginning to find out that the New-York Philharmonics were too far up town for their comfort, and a society for themselves was started and carried to the highest success at the very first attempt. For some time the concerts of that society were the social feature of the Winter, but shortly after the formation of the society operatic adventurers made their little raids on the public purse, promising much, charging much, humbugging much—so much in fact that the bare suggestion of an Italian opera drew forth "derisive laughter" in any desired quantity. Probably there never were so many absurd and ludicrous operatic fizzles in any other one building as there have been in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Of late years matters have been differently and better managed. The consequence is that the subscription lists are always full, the audiences are invariably large and generally enthusiastic, and the manager reaps a bountiful reward, while the public are pleased and entertained. "Crispino," "Faust," "L'Etoile du Nord," "Elisir d'Amore" and "Trovatore" were given with great *eclat*, and the season closed on Thursday night with "Zampa" before a very brilliant house.

GEORGE JORDAN IN BROOKLYN.—On Tuesday night, Mr. JORDON, supported by Mr. PLACIDE, will appear at the Brooklyn Academy in "Still Waters Run Deep" and "A Midnight Watch." Mr. JORDAN has not, we believe, played in the City of Churches, and the people of that pleasant place will find the former work a very excellent one for the display of Mr. JORDAN'S peculiar powers.

ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.—One of the most entertaining books of the season is the extensive and curious collection of *Anecdotes, Poetry and Incidents of the War, North and South*, by FRANK MOORE, editor of the *Rebellion Record*. It is a large volume of nearly 600 pages, with several fine steel portraits of leading Generals and no end of readable matter.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.—MRS. E. J. R— writes of the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine: My household *fairy* came promptly, within two weeks of the time I sent the check. Our *first impressions* were, of course, favorable, for it is very beautiful, and, merely as an ornament, would add to the attractions of any parlor. But what can she do with those white arms of hers? Dainty as her appearance is, she will accomplish more than half a dozen seamstresses, and the work is *perfect*. I am more than satisfied with my investment. We have many calls, of course, for her ladyship 'is a novelty here. I just give her a piece of work (by the way, my work is done so rapidly I am puzzled to find enough,) and it is done in a trice. A lady, who intends purchasing, called for a sample of work. A large pillow-case was stitched and hemmed in three minutes, and I am only a beginner, you know. Talk about the Atlantic cable! We don't consider it a circumstance, when compared with the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine; for, while that is frittering away its electric life on the submarine cliffs, the little Sewing Machine, with its musical click, click, is lengthening many a human life. Steel nerves and muscles are more enduring than those of the human frame. When we get up a jubilee, it will be in honor of the Sewing Machine.—[*News*.

THE MASONIC FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the Masonic Fair invite attention to the advertisement of Bro. J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street, proposing to supply the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine on orders received during the continuance of the Fair, at manufacturers' prices.

Masters of Lodges are invited to forward their orders for the number that they may be likely to want, and Bro. ELLIS will arrange them for delivery to such persons as may be recommended by the Master as trustworthy, enabling the poor and deserving of the craft to obtain the means of support in paying for a machine by monthly installments.

Bro. ELLIS is a member of Eureka Lodge, and is constantly on hand, and will explain to Masters of Lodges more fully than we can.—[*Masonic Fair Spirit.*

BEST FAMILY OR GENERAL MANUFACTURING MACHINE.—I. B. WALRAVEN, upholsterer, curtain manufacturer, &c., No. 686 Broadway, says: "After thoroughly testing the various first-class sewing machines in my manufactory, I greatly prefer the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine, which alone has given me perfect satisfaction. The special excellences for which I can recommend this machine are: Ease and lightness of operation, speed, beauty and strength of stitch, economy of thread, great simplicity and thoroughness of construction, and consequent non-liability to derangement, sewing with uniform perfection upon the lightest or heaviest material, and without soiling the work or thread with oil (the works of the machine being covered,) I consider it unequaled for family or general manufacturing purposes."—[*French Messenger*.

**Hoff's Hoff's Hoff's**

MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH is the best restoring tonic for the sick and delicate, (ladies nursing,) and the most agreeable remedy for hoarseness, coughs, bronchitis, dyspepsia and incipient consumption. Remember No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's. Orders by mail promptly executed.—*Advertisement*.

**Holiday Present of Affection.**

Present your wife or lady friend with a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. It will be a joy and satisfaction forever. Its beauty is a perpetual pleasure, and its wonderful uses a constant source of surprise and delight.—*Advertisement*.

**An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.**

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

**What is It?**

That fashion sanctions, taste approves, beauty applauds, poesy celebrates, society believes in, and universal custom has raised to the distinction of a standard article in spite of foreign rivalry and home competition? Ask any lady, and she will tell you it is PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Its fame, like its fragrance, is indestructible.

**Florence**

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

**Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No.** 506 Broadway, the principal LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle*.

**The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.**—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

**The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S** highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

**The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch** Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr. (original inventor of Sewing Machine) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

**Holiday Presents of Affection and** Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

**Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.** The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

**The Last Days of Ex-President Martin** VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in the above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*)

For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors

**Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.**

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

**Get Rid of a Cold at Once by Using** JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

**Holiday Gifts! Family Silver!!**

LUCIUS HART & CO.,
the oldest plated-ware house in the City.
Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Burling-slip.
(foot of John-st.)
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
at moderate prices.

**Holiday Gifts.**—CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth Avenue Hotel, offer an exquisite variety of elegant cut glass colognes, toilet sets, Parian marbles, wax flowers, phantom boquets, jewel cases, &c.

**T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry,**
No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs.)

**Dashing Young Men**
will find the new style of Hat for calls at GENIN'S. The most elegant fabric of the season. No. 513 Broadway.

**Useful Presents.**

Gold Pens, Gold Cases, Pen Holders and Rubber Cases. The largest and best assortment in the City.

E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty.

**A Sure Pile Cure.**

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 16 Barclay-st.

**We, the Undersigned, beg leave to call** the attention of our customers and the public generally, that in addition to our stock of fine groceries we have the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, a superior article for muffins, tea-biscuit, corn-bread and pastry of all kinds.

ALBRO & SMITH, No. 322 Bowery.
A. T. ALBRO, No. 312 Bowery.
W. C. BURNISTON & SON, No. 112 6th-av.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 300 Broadway.
ALBRO & POLHEMUS, No. 1,288 Broadway.

**At Semmons', No. 669½ Broadway, a** splendid assortment of opera, field and marine glasses, microscopes, &c. Also, the celebrated Brazilian pebble spectacles and eye-glasses.

**Furs, Furs, Furs.**—Capes, Talmas, Collars, Collarettes, Muffs, Cuffs, Skating Hoods and Robes of every description at BANTA'S old stand, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Holiday Presents.**—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Buckwheat Times have Come!**—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

**Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally** acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**Holiday Presents.**—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

**See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents,** under Musical.

**Holiday Presents.**—Polisk & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

## MARRIED.

HORTON—BAUSHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. R. Smith, WILLIAM HENRY HORTON to SARAH AVERY, daughter of Henry Bausher, Esq., both of this City.

THOMAS—TRIPPE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Dr. Knox, JAMES H. THOMAS to SUSAN H., daughter of John F. Trippe, Esq.

## DIED.

BROWN.—On Fifth Day morning, Dec. 20, ANNIE S. BROWN, wife of Samuel H. Brown, aged 27 years.

The funeral will be on Second Day, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Samuel Brown, No. 17 Lamartine-place.

CODDINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, CLARA MATILDA, only daughter of James and Emily Coddington, aged 4 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 2,102 Fulton-av., second house above Troy-av.

COOK.—At Albany, on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, ANNA PHILLIPS, wife of Samuel H. Cook, and daughter of Alexander G. Cochran.

DEVOE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 22, Mrs. JEMIMA DEVOE, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 118 North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to which Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

GERRODETTE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 21, JOSEPH GERRODETTE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 177 Forsyth-st., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ The members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Bro. JOSEPH GERRODETTE, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 24th inst.

S. A. WEYMAN, N. G.

GRAIN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 23, MARY JANE, wife of Frederick Grain, Jr., in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, No. 137 York-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HODGE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Prof. H. L. Hodge, and daughter of the late John Aspinwall, of this City.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, Mrs. SOPHIE L. JENKINS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 88th-st., near 12th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, in the 18th year of her age, JOSEPHINE AMELIA, eldest daughter of John H. Morris.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

MATHEWS.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, JAMES R. MATHEWS, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P.M. to-morrow, 25th inst., at the residence of his mother, No. 105 7th-st., New-York City. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MAYHEW.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, MARGARET EMILY, wife of Wm. G. Mayhew, and daughter of Henry Quripel, aged 19 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her father, No. 213 West 31st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—On Friday, Dec. 21, WILLIAM JOHN, infant son of Isaac and Euphemia M. Parker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 142 West 26th-st., on this day, (Monday,) 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

STONE.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, of diphtheria, HARRY, youngest child of Henry A. Stone, aged 8 years and 11 days.

The funeral will take place Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 262 5th-av.

STUDDIFORD.—At Somerville, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, JOHN N. STUDDIFORD, aged 56 years.

STUDDIFORD.—At Somerville, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 23, MARY ELIZABETH, widow of Rev. Peter Studdiford, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Bishop Potter requests the reverend clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church to meet at No. 17, Bible House, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, to take action concerning the death of Rev. Dr. Chauncey.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 109.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the American Express Depot, in Hudson, corner of Jay-st., aged about 39 years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: brown felt hat, dark sack coat, dark pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: a gold locket and a small pocket-book and flask. Killed by being run over by a freight car, about 6 o'clock P. M. Inquest will be held Dec. 26, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Coroner's Office.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

## MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

C. S. RAYE,
NO. 261 BROADWAY,
corner Warren-st.
OFFERS
a splendid assortment
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE
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FANCY GOODS,
suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
at greatly reduced prices.

**MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP**
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

**HOLIDAY GOODS.**

MILLER & CO., No. 9 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT LOW PRICES,
GLOVE BOXES, ODOR CASES,
JEWEL BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES,
DRESSING CASES, MUFF BAGS,
ELEGANT FANS,
MUSIC AND CIGAR STANDS COMBINED,
LIQUOR CASES, TRAVELING BAGS,
GILT ORNAMENTS,
OPERA GLASSES, PORTFOLIOS,
&c., &c., &c.

**TIFFANY & CO.,**
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

GOODS FOR
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FLAGS,
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W. TAYLOR, No. 865 Broadway.

**WHITE & GLENNEY,**
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
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**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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A large and unique assortment of WRITING DESKS, beautifully finished in ROSEWOOD, EBONY and MOROCCO, with CHASTE MOUNTINGS. GLASS AND WOOD INKSTANDS in great variety.

A rich assortment of PORTE-MONNAIES, POCKET-BOOKS & WALLETS, finely finished in morocco and Russian leather. GOLD PENS, SILVER AND IVORY PENHOLDERS, PENCILS.

A choice assortment of AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS. Richly bound in Turkey Morocco Extra. Various sizes. A large stock of GAMES, including FIELD AND PARLOR CROQUET, CHESS and BACKGAMMON BOARDS. DE LA RUE'S IVORY PLAYING CARDS. All the richest varieties of FRENCH and ENGLISH STATIONERY constantly in stock. MONOGRAMS designed in the most recherche style. AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DIARIES FOR 1867.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

**FINE FANCY GOODS**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Consisting of fine Fans, in pearl, ivory, gilt, sandal and violet woods; Clocks, of marble, gilt and bronze; artistic bronze and parian Statuettes, Groups, Busts, Vases, &c.; Toilet Sets, Card Receivers, Vases, Jewel Stands, &c., in crystal and gilt; also, decorated china and gilt; rich papier-mache, rosewood, ebony and leather Desks; work, jewel, odor, glove and mouchoir Boxes; Leather Dressing Cases, a fine assortment; Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes of all sizes, carved Swiss wood; Vulcanite and Jet sets, Belt Clasps, Ear-rings, &c., and a large variety of other rich goods, solely of our own importation, and for sale by

FREEMAN & RYER,
No. 391 Broadway,
Between White and Walker sts.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

**CHRISTMAS AMONG THE POOR CHILDREN.**

If any day of the whole year ought to be made happy to the children of our families, it should be Christmas. And how much more out the birthday of Christ to be a joyful day to the outcast, homeless, half-starved and half-clad children of the poor—the street-boys and girls who sleep in boxes, and carts, and cellars, who are drenched by the storms, and shivering in the Winter's cold, without shoes or warm clothing, and are growing up friendless and ignorant, and soon to be criminals, if not saved!

The Children's Aid Society is the especial care-taker of the needy children of New-York. It has had in its schools and lodging-houses, and under its charge some 12,500 (during the past year) of these unfortunate little ones.

It proposes to make a happy day of Christmas to the children in all its various branches.

Its first great charity is the gift of a home. During the year it provides homes for over 1,500 children, and since its formation it has thus placed, mainly in the West, some 12,000 boys and girls who were friendless or homeless. We intend during the holidays to send out a party to the West. The expenses for each child for clothing and fares, &c., will be some $20. What child of the fortunate classes will make a Christmas present of a home to the child of the unfortunate?

Next, we shelter, partly feed and clothe, and educate, homeless children in our lodging-houses. In the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st., we have now from 170 to 180 boys nightly, and in the course of the year shelter some 7,000 different lads, giving 32,000 meals. In the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., we lodge 50 girls each night, and in the year about 1,200 different ones, and give 46,000 meals. In the Lodging-house, No. 276 East 11th-st., we have from 40 to 50 boys each night, and in the Refuge, No. 193 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av., there are some 80 lads every night, and in the month 4,800 meals are given; and since its opening in March there have been some 850 children. To these homeless children we propose to give food, good dinners, and shoes and stockings and clothing. In the Newsboys' Lodging-house we propose to add another room with 50 beds, which will entail an additional expense of some $1,000 per annum. We need support for all these useful institutions.

Our 13 Industrial Schools educate, partly feed, and clothe some 2,000 destitute children per annum. Who will give to these food, shoes, clothing, and other help on Christmas? We especially hope for aid from our German friends on that day for the German School, and from Italians for the Italian School.

Let every family, as they gather around the bountiful table on that happy day, remember the hungry and deserted and unbefriended little ones of the great City, and resolve to make at least one child's heart happier.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The festival for each school and lodging-house is specified, and the money can be sent for one or all, as the donor desires. Articles and food will be sent for if requested.

It will be a great encouragement to the poor children if our friends can be present at some of these festivals.

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to the President, Wm. A. Booth, Esq. No. 95 Front-street; or to the Treasurer, J. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway; or to the Secretary, C. L. Brace, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

**SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.**

The sacred care of the orphans of soldiers and seamen who have perished in the war devolves upon private charity. The oldest institution of the kind is located at Flushing, Long Island, which is now in the fifth year of its existence. This Home now shelters, clothes and educates 130 children, who have no natural guardians to provide for them.

About 100 of these orphans will be at the Marble Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 27th inst., in order that those who sympathize with them may witness their improvement.

The exercises will consist of singing by the children, assisted by Mrs. Fowle, of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Tyng, President of the institution, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by His Honor Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Hastings and Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission (without charge) may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Carter Brothers; at Randolph's, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; also, at Broadway Hotel, corner 42d-st.

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THE UNION ELECTORS, RECOGNIZING the regular organization, are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1866, at the place to be designated by the Inspectors, and elect five delegates from each Assembly District to the Union General Committee for the year 1867, and a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of ten members, for each District Association.

The delegates to the General Committee will meet at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The various Assembly District Associations will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, and on the second Tuesday evening thereafter of each month.

The Inspectors of each Assembly District will publish in the *Tribune* and TIMES the places where the polls will be held, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock P. M.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

B. SEMAN, Cashier.

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**MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.**

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

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**ELECTION NOTICE.**

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

---

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

---

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

---

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

---

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

---

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

---

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECtors of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

---

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, will be paid at our office, free of Government tax.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

---

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

---

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

---

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

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| 5-20 Regist'd '62. | 105 | 106 | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | [illegible] | [illegible] | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | [illegible] | 116 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 104¾ | 105 | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 105 | 105½ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5-20 " new, '65. | [illegible] | 108 | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10-40 Registered.. | 99 | 99½ | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10-40 Coupon...... | 99 | 99½ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gold.............. | 133½ | 133¾ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| August, 7-30...... | 104¾ | 105 | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 109¾ | 110 |

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---

OFFICE OF THE FALL CREEK BITUMINOUS COAL CO., No. 43 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CHAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

---

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

---

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

---

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

---

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

---

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

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MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th of January next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

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NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

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NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, President.

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THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

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CONSOLIDATED LAND AND MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 48, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at 12 M. By order of

JAMES O. SARGENT, President.

GEO. F. MAYER, Secretary.

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APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

DATED NOV. 20, 1866. n26-law6wM

## LIFE INSURANCE.

### THE MUTUAL LIFE
### INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

### Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
### $17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery of England, made in a cause JOSHUA DIXON against GEORGE MORLEY. The creditors of THOMAS DIXON, late of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, who died in or about the month of October, 1862, are on or before the 1st day of March, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. LACE, BANNER & CO., of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, the Solicitors of the above-named JOSHUA DIXON, the executor of the above-named THOMAS DIXON, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls at his Chambers, situated in Rolls Yard, Chancery-lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock [illegible], being the time appointed for adj[illegible] claims.

E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

Dated the 27th day of November, 1866.

## PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bond, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster, U. S. N.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACtive, with $15,000 to $50,000, in a fancy business, paying large profits. Location one of the best on Broadway. The fullest investigation courted and security given. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 4,320 Post-office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Long established. Price $1,500. Call corner of York and Maine sts.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to announce that from this day he is no more connected with the firm of M. MINGESHEIMER & CO.

JOSEPH LEVY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

## DIVIDENDS.

**NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.**

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 3d day of January next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

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MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 20, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $5, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the institution paying the Government Tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

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OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 27th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 27th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

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METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

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CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

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DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.

Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

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OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 2d January, 1867, by their Treasurer, at the National Broadway Bank.

Transfer books will close 20th inst., and open Jan. 9, next, after election of Directors.

WM. RICHARDSON, President.

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OFFICE OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, have declared a dividend on its capital stock of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the second day of January next.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

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THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

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NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

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THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

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THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board,

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

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CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

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THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

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ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

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NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

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MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

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MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

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MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

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OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

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THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

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TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

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NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.

By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

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PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

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HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

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NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

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GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

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PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT IS BOUND to effect a certain and rapid cure in the worst cases of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Breasts, Sores, Rheumatism, chilblains, Corns, &c. Price 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Get it at once. Depot No. 157 Chatham-st.

## DRY GOODS

**CHEAP DRESS GOODS,**

Intended expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Put up in full dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and
ARRANGED ON TABLES,
For the convenience of customers, and to facilitate sales.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

---

**CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.**

A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

---

**AT REDUCED PRICES.**

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c. ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MORREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

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**WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES:**

FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

---

**WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,** GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

---

**RICH SILKS: REDUCED PRICES!**

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES,
Suitable for the holidays.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES
in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

---

**REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and RICH EMBROIDERIES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

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**ELEGANT FRENCH SKIRTS,**
AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO
OUR SHOW WINDOW,
and beg to inform our patrons although our goods
ARE ENTIRELY FIRST CLASS,
we will sell them at low prices.
WE HAVE REDUCED OUR STOCK
OF BALMORAL SKIRTS
to half their former price, with the view of inducing gentlemen to make
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
TO THE LADIES.

### GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

---

**A RUSH AT BOTH STORES.**

THE HEAVIEST WEEK'S SALES ON RECORD.

The immense popularity of our houses leads other merchants to copy our advertisements and announce their stores belong to us.

EIGHTH-AV. CUSTOMERS,
OUR ONLY EIGHTH-AV.
STORE IS NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.

It is a sure sign a firm sells goods cheap when others try to hitch fast to them.

OUR FIRM READS
"FOSTER BROTHERS,"
and we have but the two stores named below.
GREAT PANIC LAST WEEK.
PAY NO MORE HIGH PRICES.

*From the New-York Tribune.*

Foster Brothers, No. 167 8th-av., and No. 272 Bleecker-st., are doing a very large trade in auction goods, and have a very heavy stock of dress goods of every description for holiday presents.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.

Great demand for Garnets. We have a fine supply.
N. B.—No extra charge for Garnets.
BEAUTIFUL GARNET MERINOES, ALPACAS,
GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS,
ENGLISH MERINOES, GARNET POPLINS, &c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS 37½c.
IMMENSE LOTS 50c.

We bought these for cheap holiday dresses.

Most merchants sell goods cheap after holidays.

We have decided to clear out our stock
BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.

Customers can come from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn. You can surely save nearly one-half from the prices charged in those places. Having two stores we are able to handle big lots cheap at auction.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.

FINE MUSLINS 12½c., former price 20c.
FINER GOODS 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.

The decline in muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.

10,000 BLANKETS

| | |
|---|---|
| AT $1 60. | FORMER PRICE $2 50. |
| AT $2. | FORMER PRICE $3 00. |
| ALL WOOL, HEAVY, $3. | FORMER PRICE $5 00. |

EXTRA QUALITY, $4, $5 and $6.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 10c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

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**AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.**

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WAX DOLLS!! WAX DOLLS!!
WORK BOXES! WRITING DESKS!

Our Yankee Notions Department contains thousands of elegant Fancy Productions, all calculated to make both young and aged happy. Cheap! Cheap!!

EDW'D RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

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**AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.**

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Cheap Linen Handkerchiefs, both plain and hemstitch. Real Lace Handkerchiefs, linen centres, 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Bargains! Hundreds of styles in Plain and Embroidered Collars, Cuffs and Sets. Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Scarfs in endless variety.

New styles in Cloth Gloves, cheap.

New styles in Cashmere Gloves, cheap.

Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, black, white and colored, $1 per pair.

Our very best are now $1 50 per pair.

Bargains in Hosiery.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

---

**AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.**

Ribbons! Ribbons!! Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!! Now!!!!

Bonnet Velvets, new shades to-day.

Cheapest Black Bonnet Velvets in the City!

Laces, Guipures, Valenciennes, &c., &c., under price!!

New Feathers and Flowers to-day.

Our Dress Trimming Department is filled with novelties, and well worthy inspection.

Stock of Beaver, Felt, Velvet and Straw Hats clearing off at half-price.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

---

**BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

AT No. 250 BOWERY. AT No. 250 BOWERY.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

We have made the following reduction from our former prices to close the balance of our stock:

Handsome plush basques, reduced from $14 to $9.

English walking sacks, reduced from $9 to $6.

Black beaver basques, reduced from $13 50 to $9 50.

Circulars and Talmas, reduced from $14 to $10.

Fine Esquimaux beaver basques, reduced from $26 to $18.

Chinchilla basques, reduced from $32 to $20.

A large line of children's cloaks, in every shade and size, reduced fully 30 per cent.

The entire stock must be sold out in two weeks.

Ladies, call and examine our stock.

PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
No. 250 Bowery, opposite Stanton-st.

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**BARGAINS**

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We have received from auction three cases of plaid and stripe dress goods, which we are offering at 30c. per yard, worth 50c.

PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
No. 250 Bowery, opposite Stanton-st.

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**SMILLIE & CO.**

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

---

**CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!**

at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, East side.

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USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S useful and beautiful Benoiton Dress-loopers, $1 per set; Mme. Demorest's ladies' and children's stocking-suspenders, 30 cents and 50 cents; Mme. Demorest's combination suspenders and shoulder-braces, $1; roseate and lily bloom for the complexion, 50 cents; everlasting perfume packets, 56 cents. Either of the above sent post free. Bartlett sewing-machine, $25; a perfect waist pattern, cut to measure, $25 cents; patterns of new and elegant design for every article of ladies' and children's dress.

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

---

A VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.—DEMOREST'S BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing, with all the desirable attachments. Price $25. Satisfaction guaranteed or exchange for Grover and Baker's, Weed's, Howe's, Elliptic or Empire Machines.

## DRY GOODS.

CLOAK
DEPARTMENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK IN
VELVET,
CLOTH,
SILK,
PLUSH,
AND OPERA
GARMENTS
MUCH BELOW PRESENT COST OF MANUFACTURE,
Previous to their half-yearly inventory.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

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**INDIA SHAWLS.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
are now offering for the
HOLIDAYS,
Great Inducements in
LONG AND SQUARE
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS,
Having the finest collection to be found in the City.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

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**HOLIDAY GIFTS.**

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
POINT APPLIQUE
AND
POINT SETS,
SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS, BARBES, COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK-THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS AND SILKS,
GENUINE ASTRAKHAN FUR CLOAKS AND CAPS,
ELEGANTLY CARVED
IVORY-HANDLE UMBRELLAS,
EMBROIDERED, INITIAL and COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
CASHMERE ROBE DE CHAMBRES
AND
PRINTED FLANNELS
FOR DITTO,
LYONS CLOAKING
AND
DRESS VELVETS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SCARFS, TIES, EMBROIDERED SHIRT-FRONTS,
CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
LACE CURTAINS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
EVENING DRESSES, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

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**CLOSING OUT RAPIDLY**

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
SOME MOST DESIRABLE GOODS AT REALLY LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ENGLISH POPLINS, | $3 00 per dress. |
| ENGLISH POPLINS, | $3 75 per dress. |
| SILK STRIPED FRENCH POPLINS, | $4 50 per dress. |
| ONE LOT FINER, | $4 80 and $6 00 per dress. |
| BLACK COLORADO CLOTH, | $4 00 per dress. |

W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

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**RICH DRY GOODS**
FOR
**HOLIDAY PRESENTS,**
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at retail,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
from last week's peremptory auction sales.
RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in
DRESS PATTERNS,
with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

---

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

Boys' overcoats, at $7 and upward.
Boys' cloth suits, at $6 50 and upward.
Astrakhan sacks, at $5 and upward.
Children's merino, poplin and cloth dresses, at $10 and upward.
Children's hats, at $5 and upward.
Infants' merino cloaks, at $13 and upward.
Infants' embroidered blankets, at $10 and upward.
Infants' embroidered robes, at $4 50 and upward.
Ladies' morning sacks, at $5 and upward.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

---

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

PARIS-MADE CLOTH SACKS,
BASQUES, &c.,
At $5 each, cost $10 to $15.
Ditto at $8 and $10 each, cost $15 to $20.
TO CLOSE THE IMPORTATION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

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**ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES.**

VELVET PALETOTS, CLOAKS,
PLAIN AND BROCHE SILKS
for evening and street dresses.
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BALL DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
SABLE, MINK and ERMINE CAPES, TIPPETS, &c.,
at extremely low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

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**CAUTION.**

Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO. being the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped inside "ALEXANDER," also "ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.

All genuine Alexandre Gloves are marked inside { ALEXANDRE, A. T. S. & Co. }

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**A. T. STEWART & CO.**

have just opened a fresh lot of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
CONTAINING MANY NEW AND
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

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**BARGAINS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

GREAT RUSH FOR OUR AUCTION LOTS.
THE PEOPLE KNOW WHERE TO BUY LOTS CHEAP.
STORE TOO SMALL TO CONTAIN THE CROWD.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
GREAT DEMAND FOR GARNET COLORS.
WE HAVE THE BRIGHTEST SHADES MADE.
GARNET MERINOES, GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS,
GARNET REPS, GARNET POPLINS AND
GARNET ALPACAS, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
ALSO, BEAUTIFUL SHADES OF BLUE, GREEN, PURPLE, BROWN, DRAB, &C., IN AUCTION LOTS OF DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS AT HALF PRICE.
AN AUCTION LOT AT $1 75, WORTH $3 50.
AN AUCTION LOT AT $2, WORTH $4.
BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM AUCTION, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKES OF PRINTS, CHEAP.

FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., near 23d-st.

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**CORSETS.**

A specialty,
at Mrs. GAYNOR'S New Store,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
ALL
the latest French improvements. Constantly receiving,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
all the most fashionable Paris styles.
Including
the late novelty specially sent to Mrs. GAYNOR.
ATTACHMENT A QUEUE.
TRAIN ATTACHMENT,
adapted to skirts of all sizes.
SILK QUILTED SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS.
HOOPS IN BRILLIANT AND FULL-DRESS SKIRTS.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store, where orders are executed with great particularity. No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

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NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.
**CLARKE & SAUNDERSON**

Have opened a well selected stock of
SILKS, LINENS,
DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
AT
No. 605 BROADWAY,
(Near Houston-st.)
ALL NEW GOODS OF LATE IMPORTATION,
AND FROM AUCTION.

Our object will be to make our STOCK in every respect attractive—a "Live Business" at SMALL PROFITS being our policy.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
No. 605 Broadway.

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**AT KINZEY'S.** CLOSING SALE

OF
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
WORKED AND LINEN SETS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
WAY BELOW COST,
TO CLOSE THE STOCK.
5,000 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY, from 4c. to $2 50.
MUST BE SOLD BY JANUARY 1.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

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NO. 27 BOND-ST.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—We respectfully inform the ladies we offer to our visitors beautiful presents in imported BONNETS and CLOAKS, at cost price. Orders for soirees and traveling dresses promptly attended to.

Mmes. FARRAIN PAUL & CO., from Paris.

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A DAILY DRY GOODS' REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

## DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

### AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,
KID AND WINTER GLOVES,
(Great variety.)
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST.

C. TAYLOR.

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**TABLE CLOTHS**
AND
**NAPKINS.**

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

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NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,

### BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE BLANKETS,
COARSE BLANKETS, NARROW BLANKETS,
WIDE BLANKETS, BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES,
QUALITY AND KIND.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

An immense stock from the auction room and manufacturers, wholesale and retail, many of them much less than manufacturers' prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLANKETS
From the large auction sales of Thursday last.
COLORED BLANKETS,
in all sizes and weights, suitable for either a horse or family use. HORSE BLANKETS—A large lot of ready made at $3 25 and $3 50 each. Also, medium and fine qualities. Also, a full assortment of
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, &C.
TICKING AND FEATHERS,
FINE WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TOWELS AND TOWELING, BED LINEN,
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
on hand and made to order.

Together with all kinds of IRON FURNITURE, at the lowest prices to be found in the City.

Each article warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

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**DOWN WITH THE PRICES.**

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
REGARDLESS OF COST.
REGARDLESS OF COST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 Embroidered Sets.... | $1 00—Warranted worth...... | $2 |
| 350 Embroidered Sets.... | 1 50—Warranted worth...... | 3 |
| 375 Embroidered Sets.... | 2 00—Warranted worth...... | 4 |
| 545 Embroidered Sets.... | 3 00—Warranted worth...... | 6 |
| 600 Embroidered Sets.... | 4 00—Warranted worth...... | 8 |

ALSO JOB LOTS OF
Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Cluny Laces, Collars and Hankerchiefs.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Lace Vails, Coiffures and Barbes.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

Together with a fine Selection of Chemises, Night Dresses and Drawers, Wedding Outfits, Infants' Outfits, ready made and manufactured at short notice.

Dressmaking by experienced artists.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

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### CLEARING

AT POPULAR PRICES,
OUR WHOLE STOCK.
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
PLAIN MERINOES, BLACK SILKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER-WEAR, &c.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

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### LACES, EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM AUCTION,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, a full assortment of Real Laces, Needlework Goods, &c., for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

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### KID GLOVES.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
The most popular kid Glove in the City.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS FOR
LADIES, GENTS AND
CHILDREN.
N. B.—EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN SOMEWHAT REduced circumstances, a situation in a respectable private family as housekeeper or custodian of children: would accept board and accommodations for services; best of references. Address B. F. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, A situation to do cooking or general housework; is neat, respectful and economical, and an excellent washer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AND healthy lady as wet nurse in a good family; best of references at hand. Inquire at No. 30 West Washington-square, corner of Waverley-place.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call or address No. 553 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

LADIES WISHING A COMPETENT hair-dresser can be accommodated by applying at No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE, willing young man, on a farm or gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; understands horses, cows, &c., and will do his best to please; at small wages; best reference given. Call on Mr. Hendrickson, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country references. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., or address M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man from England, with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, OF MIDDLE age, of experience, ability and address, desires to enter into an engagement with an American physician, or would pay a percentage to any one introducing him to an official medical appointment. Address DELTA, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PORTER.—A SILK AND FANCY drygoods jobbing-house are in want of a first-class porter; must have experience in the business, honest, reliable and intelligent, and can bring good reference. Address W. W., Box No. 1,332 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, and for girls lately landed.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

R ONLY SIX DOLLARS. C
A ALSO CHOICE A
P ILLUSTRATED R
H GIFT BOOKS, T
A WHOLESALE PRICES, O
E AT RETAIL. O
L NO. 19 WEST FOURTH-ST., N
S NEAR BROADWAY. S

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**A VALUABLE PRESENT.**

PURRINGTON'S IMPROVED
CARPET SWEEPER.

The very best in use. It saves your carpet, time, labor and strength. It raises no dust to settle on ornaments and furniture. A child can use it. Manufactured by

GEORGE PURRINGTON, Jr.,
No. 5 Barclay-st.

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**CLOAKS AND FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

There can be no better present for a lady than one of the handsome
CLOAKS
from our large and choice assortment; or one of those splendid
SETS OF FURS
which can be found at this establishment. Our Stock is large and carefully assorted, and is offered at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.

JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 898 Broadway,
between 19th and 20th sts.

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### HOLIDAY GOODS.

$10,000 worth fine French, German, Swiss, Bohemian, and Austrian
FANCY GOODS,
WAX DOLLS,
GAMES,
TOYS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

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### FRENCH PERFUMERY,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NOW OPENING,
10 CASES FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, POMADES, SOAPS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

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CLOSING OUT.
HOLIDAY GOODS AT COST.
W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., near Fulton, New-York.

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**ARTISTIC PRESENTS**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, and exquisitely colored PHOTOGRAPHS, in elegant frames.
SUPERB PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.
ROGERS' POPULAR GROUPS.
WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
Also a magnificent assortment of
SWISS CARVED WARE,
SUCH AS

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| Book Racks, | Reading Desks, | Inkstands, |
| Brackets, | Glove Boxes, | Thermometers, |
| Easels, | Cigar Boxes, | Frames, &c. |

The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d'art* ever offered in this City.

SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

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**GREAT INDUCEMENTS**
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.

850 packages of Decorated and Plain China Glassware and Fancy Articles.

White China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $38.
Fancy China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $11, $15, $18 and $28.
French China Dinner Plates, $2 dozen.
French China Breakfast Plates, $1 75 dozen.
French China Tea Plates, $1 50 dozen.
French Cut-glass Goblets, $3 75 dozen.
French Cut-glass Champagnes, $3 dozen.
French Cut-glass Wines, $2 75 dozen.

| | | |
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| Mantel Vases, | $5 per pair, worth | $10. |
| Mantel Vases, | 10 per pair, worth | 20. |
| Mantel Vases, | 15 per pair, worth | 30. |
| Mantel Vases, | 20 per pair, worth | 40. |
| Cologne Sets, | 5 per set, worth | 10. |
| Cologne Sets, | 8 per set, worth | 15. |

INCLUDING
A
LARGE INVOICE
OF
ROGERS & SONS'
SUPERIOR SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
WITH
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PLATED WARE.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY
PROMPTLY FILLED.

HADLEY'S,
No. 603 6th-av. and Broadway,
Between 35th and 36th sts.

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**A USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE GIFT**
FOR
CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S.

Nothing could be more useful or appropriate for a holiday gift than a
SCHOLARSHIP
in BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S Business College, located at No. 937 Broadway.

This is the most thorough institution for instruction in the branches of a Business Education in this country.

Life scholarships, good in forty-six colleges, sold at very reasonable rates.

Office open during holiday week.

Call and get a circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

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**THE J. L. HARLEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Manufacturers of
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
Comprising
TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, GOBLETS,
SALVERS, TABLE AND WINE CASTERS,
ICE PITCHERS,
CARD AND CAKE BASKETS,
BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c.
Also,
KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,
All of the best description and workmanship.
SALESROOMS NO. 74 MAIDEN LANE.
GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL UNTIL JANUARY 1.

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**HOLIDAY JEWELRY,**

AT
B. T. HAYWARD'S,
NO. 208 BROADWAY,
Room No. 1, up stairs,

can be found the greatest variety of jewelry—Masonic, Eastern, Star, and all kinds of emblems, pins and charms—of any place in the City. Complete sets of jewelry, bracelets, rings, studs and buttons, lockets, chains, &c., &c.

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**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

HAYWARD & CO., Publishers,
No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

Lepine's celebrated Oil Portraits, cabinet size, with or without frames, consisting of portraits of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson; Gens. Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Martha Washington, &c.; are now offered by the publishers at reduced prices.

Please call and examine them.

Agents wanted.

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**SILVER PLATED WARE.**

A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.

TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.

H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Old ware repaired and replated.

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**TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!!**
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Novelties—new, fresh and in endless variety, useful and ornamental—at my usual low prices.

Articles for Fairs—a good assortment.

SAML. D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery, near Canal-st.;
No. 617 8th-av., New-York.
No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

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**TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**

of every description, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Glove-boxes, &c., &c., at

H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

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**FANCY BAGS AND TOY TRUNKS,**
At the Trunk-store,
CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

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A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—The most acceptable Christmas Gift and the best New-Year's Greeting to your wife, daughter or friend, is a year's subscription to the model Parlor Magazine, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. The January No. has a brilliant array of useful, artistic and beautiful novelties and entertaining literature. Yearly $3, with a beautiful premium; single copies 30c., mailed free. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS—JUST RECEIVED A very fine assortment of ladies' bonnets in the newstyle at low prices; also cloaks, burnoose, earrings, bracelets, India and lace shawls, belts, breast and hair pins, fans, coiffures de perles et de fleurs, ladies' linen, and many other articles of fashion at Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER, No. 6 West 11th-st. The most stylish dressmaking as formerly.

MME. DEMOREST'S UNEQUALED STOCKING-SUSPENDERS.—They are convenient and durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no buttons or sewing, and universally approved. Children's, 30 cents; ladies, 50 cents; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA GLASSES. — ELEGANT PEARL opera glasses for holiday presents at reduced prices. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

## FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

## SHIPPING.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVITIA, Capt. THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS..SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Jan. 19

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

| | Cabin. | Steerage. |
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| To Liverpool or Queenstown.... | $100 | $30 |

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY...Jan. 2
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Jan. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin..... | $90 | Steerage..... | $30 |
| First Cabin to London. | 95 | Steerage to London..... | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris... | 105 | Steerage to Paris..... | 40 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$135 | Second cabin.....$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

**GREAT REDUCTION**
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

**CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA.....Dec. 19
PALMYRA.....Jan. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA sails.....TUESDAY, Dec. 17.
CALEDONIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, March 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Dec. 31 | MONDAY.....Jan. 28
At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River,
PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.

The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
EAGLE.....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 24

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE OLD LINE
**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
MERRIMACK, (calling at Havana,) on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE
**TO CALIFORNIA,**
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.**

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $334 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.**—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.**
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S** side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.**

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

The HUNTSVILLE follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

**THE ELEGANT SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,**

Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Jan. 5.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.**

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE OLD LINE.**
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

**FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.**—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.**—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## FURNITURE.

**A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO**
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

**IRON HATSTANDS.**
THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST.

For the Holidays, a splendid assortment at low prices; also piano and store stools.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

**H. O. FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 8TH-AV.**—During the Holidays, unprecedented bargains in carpets and furniture. All wool super Ingrains, from $1 to $10; Brussels, $1 55. The old prices, based on gold at par. The largest and best selected stock of furniture in the City, and, being manufactured on the premises, are all warranted. Goods delivered free.

**FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING,** at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment received by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

**ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S** Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre

## TEAS AND COFFEES.

**GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,**
GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,
JAVA QUALITY,

Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.

Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, IN ONE** of the most aristocratic and delightful localities in the City, a princely establishment; house 37½ feet wide and 100 feet deep, finished in the most modern style, with black walnut and hard-wood wainscoting, doors, &c.; light on all sides; large grand hall and stair-case, lighted from the roof. The drawing-rooms, dining-room, libraries, &c., are not surpassed in the City. A fine cellar under the whole house. Price, $120,000.

This is an opportunity very seldom offered to any gentleman wishing to purchase a palatial residence at less than the present cost of building. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY**
FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS.**

For sale on the 5th and 8th avs, and on the streets adjacent to the Park. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 26 Broadway.

**FOR SALE,**

A fine farm (196 acres) in New-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality, good buildings, orchards, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

**WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED** on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

**FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE** situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

**A MONMOUTH COUNTY FARM, LOCATED** 2½ miles from Freehold, (the county seat,) containing about one hundred and thirty acres of as good land as can be found in the county, large and convenient dwelling, substantial outbuildings, good fencing, &c., will be sold by the undersigned, Administrators of the late Wm. J. Barrickio, at public sale, at noon on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December inst. The new railroad to the Squankum Marl Pits runs across a corner of the farm.

JOHN GOLDEN, JOHN DORRANCE, } Administrators.

**AT AUCTION, DEC. 27, AT SALESROOM** No. 111 Broadway, by MULLER & WILKINS, first-class high-stoop, brown-stone, 19x45, No. 233 52d-st., Broadway and 8th-av.; $13,000 can remain. Ditto, brick, 18.9x45, No. 121 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; $10,000 can remain; well rented till May. Ditto, 16.8x55, No. 112 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; possession; $10,000 can remain. All one-half block from Broadway.

**A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE**—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

**FOR SALE—347 BUILDING LOTS, WELL SITUATED** in the Eighteenth Ward, City of Brooklyn, on Evergreen, Central and Flushing avs.; also, George, Forrest, White, Cook and Varet sts.; inducements offered to purchasers of large parcels; will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

**CHEAP FARM OF 40 ACRES, ALL IMPROVED**, with comfortable buildings, fruit orchard, &c., pleasantly situated, 27 miles on Long Island; good neighborhood, near churches, schools, stores, &c.; convenient to cars or steamboat; price $2,500. R. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE—CORNER OF BROOME AND MARION**, corner of Spring and Mulberry sts., property in Greene, Laurens, West Broadway and Worth sts., and several stores on the 6th and 7th avs.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN** Island, near the ferry, a pretty cottage, in very good order, on reasonable terms, furnished or unfurnished; eight rooms, cellar, water, bath, &c. Apply at SCHARFENBURG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT** on 12th-st., near Broadway; three-story brick house on 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; brown-stone house on 42d-st., near Broadway. By VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

**TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, FOR BUSINESS** purposes, a four-story house in University-place, near 12th-st.; lot 32x110; house 32x75 on first floor; well adapted for light and elegant show-rooms. By VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.**, a first-class house, 37½ feet wide; lot about 37½x100 feet. This is one of the most comfortable and complete residences in the City. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STEREOPTICON**, with screen, pictures, and lectures all complete, and in good order, ready to give exhibitions with. Call in the evening at 137 North 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

**FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., FACING THE PARK** and below 86th-st., three lots beautifully located; price, $15,000 cash, each, if applied for immediately. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, IN NEW-JERSEY**, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE AND LARGE STABLE TO RENT.**—A first-class extra-wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 20th-st., near 5th-av., together with the furniture, (which is complete, including billiard table in a large room,) is offered to rent for two years to a small private family. Possession at one week's notice. In connection with the above house is a large first-class stable, covering an entire lot. Stalls above ground. Coachman's rooms and all appliances found in a gentleman's stable. Price for house and stable, $10,000 per annum, or $8,000 for the house and $2,000 for the stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET—HALF A BRICK COTTAGE, SIX** rooms, with gas and water; rent $25 per month. Also, three or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a genteel house near city cars, Brooklyn. TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 11.

**TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED** front room, on third floor, and back parlor, with gas and fire; for single gentlemen only, without board; in a first-class neighborhood. Apply at No. 86 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

**TO LET—TO LET ON WALKER-ST., THE** large double store, Nos. 39 and 41, built in the most substantial manner; will be ready for occupation about the 1st of February. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

**TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICES O. 8, NO. 5** Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED—ON A LONG LEASE, A LARGE** building for manufactory purposes, in New-York or Brooklyn, with 30,000 feet or more of flooring; building having steam-engine and boiler preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,106, giving location, rent, &c.

**WANTED—TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER**, two or three floors about 40x80, with 10-horse power. Address J. H. H., Post-office Box No. 1,942.

**HOUSES WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR TO** lease; best security offered. Direct to REAL ESTATE, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE** for gentleman and wife, can be had at No. 161 West 14th-st.

**A YOUNG MAN DESIRES, PERMANENTLY**, a single room with board. Location central, convenient to the libraries. Unexceptionable references. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, W. H. C., Box No. 1,217 Post-office.

**A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT LARGE** rooms, nicely furnished, with bath-room, &c., to let to a family or to a party of gentlemen, separately or together, with board, or private table if required; also single rooms; terms moderate. No. 313 West 22d-st.

**A PARLOR AND BED-CHAMBER, ON** second floor front, handsomely furnished, all conveniences, in a private family, for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman. Apply No. 105 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS** for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO** obtain pleasant rooms, with private table, for which they are willing to pay a liberal price. Address JAMES PORTEUS, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

**A SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.** Inquire at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER** can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## HOTELS.

**MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.**

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

**ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN** plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

**RE-UNION HOTEL, 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.**, has been improved and remodeled. Rooms en suite or single, for first-class families; table a la European. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

## MUSICAL.

**DECKER BROTHERS,**
No. 93 Bleecker-st.,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their splendid
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
rendering the most sympathetic tone, with the greatest elasticity of touch and extraordinary durability. These Pianos are sold at
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST. ONLY.

**HAINES BROTHERS**
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**STEINWAY & SONS**
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co., in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

**DECKER & CO.**
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR
PIANO FORTES.

Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.

NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.

The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

**MUSICAL BOXES**
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$3 50 TO $2,000.

The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

**CHRISTMAS MUSIC.**

"Silver Trumpets," played in St. Peter's at Rome, 50c.; Silver Trumpets, grand processional march, 35c.; Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's, 20c.; "Twilight Dreams," beautiful waltzes by that celebrated composer, Charles D'Albert, for violin, 15c.; piano, 35c. Mailed postpaid.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

**EMERSON'S PIANOS.**

Great reduction in prices. Unsurpassed for tone, finish, good workmanship and durability. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent.

C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway.

**BLOOMFIELD & OTIS,**
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 678 Broadway.
Every instrument is warranted for seven years.

**ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.**
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term

**WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS**, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

HORACE WATERS.

**A SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE**—Elegantly finished, with four round corners; back the same as the front; rich carved legs; full iron plate; overstrung bass; made by the most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; has rich, powerful tone; wareroom price $800; will be sold for $475; also, one magnificent 7-octave piano for sale; wareroom price $550; will be sold for $325; the greatest bargain in the City. Apply at BATTERSON'S Storage Rooms, 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

**HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

**A RARE CHANCE IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY.**—Magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, for half its original cost. Also several others cheap, together with an assortment of new piano-fortes, at manufacturers' prices. McDONALD & CO., No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

**A CHORISTER OF SEVERAL YEARS** experience wishes to take charge of choir in a Protestant church. Will furnish organist and choir, if desired, on reasonable terms. Address MUSIC, Station D.

**CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS"** combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 6th-st., corner of 4th-av.

**PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS** at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

L. P. CUMMINGS.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**SLEIGHS! CARRIAGES!**
100 SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

1,000 Straps, Sleigh-bells. C. WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

**NOTICE TO HORSE-OWNERS.**

Every horse-owner in the United States who has horses lame with ringbone, spavin, curbs, &c., should use the DATURA SALVE. Cures in from one to three weeks. Cures warranted, or the money returned. Eleven years in use. Price $2 50. Sent free. Address J. B. LONGAKER, V. S., Limerick-square Post-office, Montgomery County, Penn.

**FOR SALE—SEVERAL ONE-HORSE EXPRESS** wagons and three horses for sale, at stables corner Amity and Wooster sts.

**HORSES WINTERED—AT GREAT NECK,** Long Island, 15 miles from New-York. For terms, apply to JAMES HARPER, No. 137 Court-st., Brooklyn.

## MACHINERY.

**PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS**

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE** boiler, one 10-horse upright boiler, two 8x10 inch blower engines, and one 5x8 blower engine.

HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 18 and 20 Albany-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE** in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR** in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## REMOVALS.

**REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED** to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st. up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

## TEACHERS.

**A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE** children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

**"OURS!"**
With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE

The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.

For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
*THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.*
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, 1866,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion it will be presented with
NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, NEW DANCES.
GRAND DAY-PERFORMANCE,
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 1.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle.....$1
Family Circle.....50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½ o'clock. Matinee at 1 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

**RISTORI.—ELIZABETH.—WEDNESDAY.**
FRENCH THEATRE.
Director..........J. GRAU.
REMOVAL OF THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The RISTORI TICKET OFFICE has been removed to No. 701 Broadway, Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER'S music-store, where subscriptions are received and seats secured three nights in advance. Orchestra seats, $3; Private boxes, $4 and $5; Dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family circle, 75c.

A Branch Ristori ticket office will be opened to-day, at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, between Cedar and Pine streets, under the superintendence of the RISTORI ADMINISTRATION, where seats can be secured at the regular price.

All communications relative to the Ristori business should be addressed to J. GRAU, French Theatre, West 14th-st.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, RENTREE OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, ONLY NIGHT THIS SEASON OF ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

FRIDAY, for the first time in New-York, ADELAIDE RISTORI, in Mosenthal's Drama, DEBORAH (Leah the Forsaken.) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock. Doors open 12¼. RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA. Seats for the Ristori Matinee can now be secured at Nos. 701 and 112 and 114 Broadway. In Brooklyn MME. RISTORI will appear this season ONLY ON THURSDAY, Jan. 3, as MARY STUART.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To-morrow (Christmas day) the Ristori Ticket Office, at No. 701 Broadway, will remain open until 12 o'clock, noon. In the afternoon seats can be secured at the Box Office of the FRENCH THEATRE.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**
NADDI—ANTHELME.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
LA DAME BLANCHE.

Boieldieu's favorite opera. In rehearsal—Orphie and Enfer's opera buffa. Seats for sale at the Theatre, Nos. 701 and 112 Broadway.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC,**
BROOKLYN.
FOURTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
CHRISTMAS EVE, DEC. 24, at 8 o'clock.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
First appearance of
Mr. D. KENNEDY,
the celebrated Scottish Vocalist.
Third appearance of the great Pianist,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
and his celebrated Orchestra.
Tickets Fifty Cents.
Reserved seats Fifty Cents extra.

**HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO**
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

**GREAT MASONIC FAIR,**
IN AID OF THE
**HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,**
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

**VALENTINE VOUSDEN,**
The great Polynational Mimic,
THIS EVENING
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

**HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO**
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN—CHRISTMAS DAY.**
BLACK CROOK MATINEE
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50c.
Doors open at 12 o'clock; commence at 1.

**MME. MONTANIA'S**
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

**CHRISTMAS AT THE HOWARD MISSION.**—The Little Wanderers will greet their friends from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., at their last Christmas Festival at the old building, (No. 37 New Bowery.) The exercises will consist of short speeches, singing by the children, with the presentation of presents. Dinner for the parents from 6 to 8 P. M.

**CENDRILLON AND BLACK CROOK** French ballet dancers pictures, colored exactly as they appear, 35 cents each; three for $1; 50 different kinds; sent by mail. W. C. WEMYSS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

**J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.**—First Grand Reception of the season, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Tickets may be obtained of members.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED** her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY**
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.

For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**A. FAVARGER WILL BEGIN AN** afternoon class as soon as 40 pupils have subscribed. $30 a term of 20 lessons, without reduction, at every successive term, as heretofore. No private lessons. No. 9 University-place. Post office Box No. 6,128.

**FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH LESSONS** at No. 107 West 12th-st., in a French family; several nicely furnished rooms communicating on the third floor to let with board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.**—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.**—The next session will commence directly after the holidays, Jan. 3. For admission or circulars containing full particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

**DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES**—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

**YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER** term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

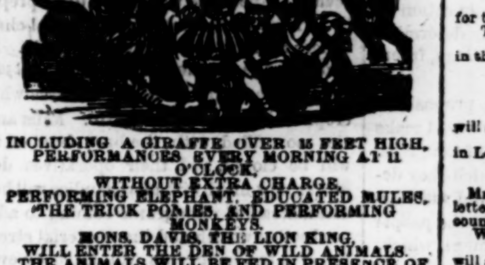
**A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S** Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

**KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS**, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE** and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,**
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
FOR ONLY 30 CENTS.
HOLIDAY WEEK! HOLIDAY WEEK!
SURPASSING ATTRACTION.
A MUSEUM FILLED WITH WONDERS.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa—possessing far more extraordinary traits than the famous "WHAT IS IT?"
AN EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES, AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
And the amusing domestic drama of
MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The laughable piece of
MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
To conclude with
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE,
NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
GRAND CARNIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
This theatre will be closed THIS (Monday) EVENING, for the purpose of again rehearsing
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
MERRY CHRISTMAS! MERRY CHRISTMAS!
TUESDAY, Dec. 25, AFTERNOON and EVENING, first time in America of Watts Phillips' grand spectacular drama, the

**HUGUENOT CAPTAIN**

with elaborate Scenery, gorgeous Costumes, delightful Music, romantic Accessories, and a grand Cast.
First appearance at this theatre of
MR. CHARLES BARRON.
First appearance of the pupil of GABRIEL RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA, YOUNG AMERICA.
First appearance this season of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
THE GRAND BALLET OF THE ZINGARAS.
TWO HUNDRED COSTLY COSTUMES
alone prepared, at an expense of
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SCENERY,
by Hayes and Strong.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC,
by Thomas Baker.
FIRST PERFORMANCE CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE 50 CENTS.
Tickets and seats may be purchased during Monday and Tuesday for afternoon and evening performances.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
until further notice, commencing at 2½ o'clock, for the special accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS,
commencing at 10 A. M., 2½ and 8 o'clock P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at all the Matinees, will be presented a
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
replete with
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES
comprising every variety of

DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented in a style of superlative excellence, introducing
THE GREATEST FORCE OF ARTISTS
and the finest and most beautiful
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
ever brought before the New-York public.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE MOST DARING OF LADY RIDERS,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE:
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
in their exquisitely finished
CLASSIC GROUPINGS AND GYMNASTICS.
ROBERT STICKNEY,
champion pad-rider of the globe,
IN HIS PRINCIPAL ACT.
JAMES E. COOKE,
in a grand act of horsemanship upon
FOUR FIERY BAREBACK STEEDS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS, CLOWNS AND PANTOMIMISTS,
included in the
BEST TROUPE EVER ORGANIZED
on this side of the Atlantic, in
AN UNPARALLELED DISPLAY
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF
HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF THE
**MESSIAH,**
By the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
will be given on
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1866,
at
STEINWAY HALL, FOURTEENTH-ST.

The Harmonic Society will be assisted on this occasion by THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA, STEINWAY'S ORGAN, and the following artists:

Soprano..........Miss MARIA BRAINERD
Alto..........Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS
Tenor..........Mr. GEO. SIMPSON
Bass..........Mr. J. R. THOMAS
Organist..........Mr. S. P. WARREN

under the direction of
Mr. F. L. RITTER.

Tickets One Dollar. For sale at the principal music-stores and hotels; at the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. T. S. Berry & Co., No. 583 Broadway; Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery-store of Mr. J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

**NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Two more rehearsals of the "Messiah;" full rehearsal solos, chorus and orchestra, at Steinway Hall, (entrance 15th-st.,) on MONDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock. Last full chorus rehearsal on MONDAY EVENING next, at Church of Puritans, corner Union-square and 15th-st. All former members of the Society are invited for this occasion, to balance the immense orchestra and organ effect.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
SEVENTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Great success of the Combination of the
CECILIAN CHOIR.
Dr. H. S. CUTLER..........Choir Master
and
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Second appearance of the wonderful soprano,
Master RICHARD COKER.
The prices of admission will remain as usual.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

**HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO**
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.**

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

**CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.**—The children of this Institution will have their usual Christmas festival. Exercises by the children at 12 o'clock; dinner at 2 o'clock. Distribution of gifts from the tree soon after dinner. This will afford a good opportunity for all to visit the house who wish to see what is being done through it for poor children.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

**RESERVED SEATS**

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.

H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

**OPENING OF MR. JEROME'S PARK SKATING POND.—A CARD.**—Ladies, gentlemen, misses and masters requiring the perfect art of skating will call at the private skating rink of Mr. H. GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

## BILLIARDS.

**A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES**, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.

PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
THE OPERA.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, AT 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE OPERA,
when will be produced the most successful of all modern comic operas,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with its inimitably great cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
STOCKTON-TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GEORGIO RONCONI.
Conductor..........SIGNOR TORRIANI
ON WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON
of Verdi's celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with a novel and interesting cast, including
MISS E. McCOLLOCK
as
AMELIA,
(Her first appearance.)
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,
for the first time as
OSCAR THE PAGE.
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR,
for the first time as
ULRICA.
RAZZOLENI, BELLINI,
DUBREUL, MULLER.
FRIDAY EVENING,
last night of the
OPERA.
THE BARBER OF SEVILL
MONDAY AFTERNOON,
Dec. 24 at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
for the benefit of
THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the
STRANGER.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of the
CARDINAL DUC DE RICHELIEU,
in Lord Lytton's great play of
RICHELIEU.
SPECIAL.

Mr. Stuart has pleasure in stating in reply to the many letters received from parties visiting the City from the country on Christmas, that on

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th, at 1 o'clock,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
at
A GRAND MATINEE
for this occasion only.

The play will be presented with a powerful cast and with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and appointments.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH AND OPERATIC MATINEE,
for THE BENEFIT
of MR. J. W. LINGARD,
who has sustained so sudden and heavy a calamity.

A CARD.
**WINTER GARDEN.**
SPECIAL.

Mr. Stuart has pride and pleasure in being enabled to announce that on

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
and
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear together at this Theatre in Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
(Who will speak in German) appearing as
OTHELLO.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
IAGO.

Ophelia..........Madame Methua Scheller
Emilia..........Miss Ida Vernon
Cassio..........Mr. J. N. Gotthold

No effort will be spared to place the other characters of the drama in the hands best fitted to represent them.

In order to place within the moderate reach of the public the opportunity of witnessing a performance that must find

AN ABIDING HOME IN DRAMATIC STORY,

the prices have been fixed as follows: Private boxes, $12 and $14; orchestra chairs, $3; reserved seats, $2; admission to parquette and dress circle, $1 50; to family circle, $1.

Seats may now be secured.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
A CARD.

At a full meeting of managers held on Friday, the 21st, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That we tender to Mr. Lingard the expression of our sincerest sympathy under the heavy calamity which he has sustained, and of our anxious desire to afford a practical proof of this feeling by tendering to him at the present moment every aid and assistance in our power. That with this view a Committee of Three be appointed, consisting of W. Stuart, M. Maretzek, and G. L. Fox, to make the necessary arrangement for giving effect to this resolution. That the above be published and a copy be sent to Mr. Lingard.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK and W. STUART beg to announce that in furtherance of the above resolution which has their most cordial indorsement, a combined

GRAND OPERATIC AND BOOTH MATINEE
will take place at this theatre on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
and
ALL THE ARTISTS,
having with most cheerful zeal contributed their services.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

The Committee of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND
most gratefully announce that through the generous coöperation of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who has tendered his services, and through the kindness of
Mr. STUART,
who has given the use of the Theatre; Company, and appliances, free of charge,
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at the
WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock P. M.,
for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Masons, in which Mr. BOOTH will appear in his great role of
THE STRANGER.
Mrs. Haller..........Miss IDA VERNON
And a powerful cast.

Tickets to all parts of the house $1. Can be obtained at all the principal hotels and music-stores and of any member of this Committee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jas. R. Elsey, | Jas. G. Sweeny, | Edgar Odell, |
| O. P. Quintard, | L. Valentine, | Dr. J. F. Basora, |
| H. Sharp, | W. H. Norton, | Geo. S. Miller, |
| John B. Jackson, | Sam'l Lawrence, | Jose R. Ferrer, |
| W. H. Nash, | Geo. W. Anderson, | Geo. F. Dunbar, |
| S. W. Swift, | | A. W. S. Van Kirk. |
| W. W. Paddon, | E. B. Valentine, | |
| Chas. Goldstein, | F. R. Stuart. | |

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR A. GROSSI,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES,
THE MARCH OF CUPID,
THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS,
THE DIAMOND TURKS,
THE FAIRY KINGDOM
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 7.
MISS FANNY HERRING in TEN CHARACTERS.
MR. G. L. FOX in COMIC PANTOMIMES.
THE DOUBLE COMPANY IN SIX PIECES.
Friday—Benefit of the New Bowery Company.

**HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,**
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
CHRISTMAS DAY, at 2 P. M.,
EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 1½. Admission 50 cents; children half price.
TO-MORROW (Monday) at 8 P. M.,
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
when will be introduced for the first time
M. HARTZ—NEW FEAT,
MULTUM IN PARVO,
with other miracles, including his great success,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR
and the greatest programme of illusions ever offered to an audience.

Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English Concertina. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale in advance at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7½.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1½.
The Chickering Piano is used at these performances.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,**
No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Overture, | FIRST APPEARANCE | Continued rush |
| New Ballads, | OF LITTLE MAC. | For secured |
| New Chorus, | ICI L'ON PARLE | Seats. The immense |
| New Music, | FRANCAIS or JOCKO. | company in new features |
| New Comedy, | THE GREAT LEON. | every |
| New Dances, | THE GREAT LEON. | week. |
| New Quartet, | SCHMITT MIT A Y. | |

**BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.**
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
MAN IN BLACK!!
NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.
GRAND MATINEE on CHRISTMAS DAY at 2 P. M.
WHEN A SPLENDID PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN.

**THE FIFTH EXHIBITION**
OF
FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
WILL OPEN
THIS DAY AND EVENING,
AT
THE STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

**REMEMBER THE ORPHANS OF OUR COUNTRY'S BRAVE DEFENDERS.**

The Fair of the Home for the children of our soldiers and sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

The children of the Institution will be present every evening during the week, and also on Christmas Eve when a Christmas Tree will be raised for their benefit.

Miller's Bronze Portraits of LINCOLN and GRANT on exhibition and for sale. Admission 25 cents.

**HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO**
OF THE
MESSIAH.
New-York Harmonic Society,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1866,
at
Steinway's Hall, 14th-st.

## DANCING.

**C. H. RIVERS'**
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

**F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

## GEORGIA.

### The Reasons Why the South Does not Make a Counter-Proposition—The Popular Feeling—The Threatened Territorial Governments—What the People Want—The Stay Law—Aid to Railroads—Price of Provisions and Cotton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

The fact that the excluded States of the South have not made any counter-propositions for the adjustment of the controversy between them and the ruling majority of the North, to take the place of the Constitutional Amendment which most of them have rejected, and which all will certainly reject, is not fairly attributable to a disdainful indisposition to treat, to an indifference as to the advantages of restoration and harmony, or to sullen apathy, as is pretended by many who favor the employment of the harshest measures of coercion, as the appropriate way to punish contumacy, and settle the question as the passionate will of a majority may determine without the least reference to the feelings, interests, or prejudices of the minority.

It is the hopelessness that any proposition which the late revolutionary States would make would be listened to by the majority of Congress, and the conviction that any plan which they devise would on that account be received with distrust, if not animosity, that restrain the people from proposing some basis of settlement, which, while it satisfies the demands of the North, will at the same time secure the interests and self-respect of the South.

Many journals have recommended these States to propose a national Convention as the best tribunal to hear the parties and decide the questions at issue. Many sensible and moderate men would favor this suggestion because they believe that it would be the most just, most speedy and most definite mode of settlement. But it is well known beforehand that it would not be accepted; that those who control the matter at the North believe that the case has been heard and judgment rendered, and that they will never agree to reopen the case because the judgment is not satisfactory to one of the parties, and that the weakest party. Were the South to ask for a Convention of all the States, it would be considered presumption; it would be believed that it was a dodge to make an alliance with the Democratic Party, and thus obtain political power; and the request so far from being conceded would only intensify animosity, and provoke increased harshness.

It is the inactivity of helplessness which is mistaken for disdainful non-action. It is the silence of prudence which is erroneously represented as sullen indifference. I am as convinced as I am of anything in existence that ninety-nine-hundredths of the people of Georgia desire nothing so ardently as a final restoration of the Union, and that the State should resume her former position in it. They have no disposition but to live as peaceful, quiet citizens, obeying the laws and the constituted authorities, bearing their share of the national burdens, and applying themselves diligently to the renewal of their former prosperity. All that has been and is still said of the cruel treatment of the negroes, the hostility to Northern men and Southern Unionists, the readiness to support a foreign Power in a war against the United States, repudiate the public debt, and ultimately secure separate national existence, is untrue, maliciously untrue, and cruelly unjust as regards the mass of the people from the highest to the lowest. Here and there, in a bar-room or a railroad car, a crazy fanatic or a drunken loafer may utter opinions which may indicate hostility to the Government, ill-will to the negroes, a readiness "to help France to whip the Yankees," a desire to repudiate the debt, and a hope that the time will come to restore the Confederacy; but I venture to say, and I am certain I am right, that these stupid ravings can be oftener heard in Massachusetts than in Georgia, and that if they are to be taken as the expression of popular opinion to justify measures of repression and punishment, the same measures should, with equal justice, be applied to every State in New-England.

I do not state, however, that the feelings of the people toward the Government and people of the North are those of cordial friendship and good-will. They are not so. The people honestly "accept the situation," have finally abandoned the dream of separate nationality, know that they must live in and under the Union, are reconciled to the abolition of Slavery, and are prepared for generations to bear heavy taxation. But they do not, therefore, admit that they were guilty of crime. They do not profess or affect repentance for the past. They assert that they are good Union men *now*, and they promise to be so for the future, and they have pledged their oaths as the guarantee of their good faith. They do not, however, love their conquerors. They were not insensible to the harsh acts and words which have been directed against them, and they do not affect kind feeling toward those who are not satisfied with the punishment they have received, but want to inflict other and severer penalties. It is also true that there is less of cordiality and good will to the North, in the feeling of the Southern people now, than there was a year ago. This is not the result of "unsubdued rebellion," or a latent spirit of insurrection, but it is the consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs, of the ruinous uncertainty of the status of the excluded States, and of the persistent harshness and misrepresentation with which they think they have been treated, notwithstanding their earnest efforts to prove their submission to the Government, and the good faith of their professions of loyalty. They do not deny that it was in the power of the conquerors to deal with them far more harshly than has been the case. They do not underrate the moderation with which absolute power has dealt with absolute helplessness. But they complain of the inconsistency of the means and language employed, to carry out the theory upon which the restoration of the Union was commenced after the war ended. They do not think it just to accuse them of contumacy and presumption, because they refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. On the theory that they had a right to express their opinions as States, and that it was in that capacity and not as servants obeying the orders of a master, the amendment was submitted to them, they declined to sanction it—not because it declared negroes to be citizens, or because it proposed to abridge their representative power, or because it contained a pledge to regard the debt as an inviolable obligation, but because it required them to declare infamous the men whom they selected to execute their will in the late rebellion, who are no more guilty than they are, and who are now, as a class, the most conservative, the most conciliatory, and the most law-abiding citizens in the country.

I had a letter a few days since from a citizen of this State, one of the most prominent lawyers in it, an original secessionist, it is true, but one of the most practical and sensible men I ever met—one who never cries over spilt milk, but immediately invites the cats to lap it, and who accommodates himself to the inevitable with true philosophy. His letter was in reply to one from me urging the propriety of the South doing something, and pointing out the suffering and ruin which will result indefinitely from the reduction of the excluded States to the condition of territories. "What can we do," he writes, "with any probability that the North, as represented in this or next Congress, will consider? Ask for a convention of all the States? The North will answer that judgment was pronounced this Fall, and that it cannot be reversed. Petition Congress for a redress of grievances? The same answer would be given, and that answer would be, 'Accept the Constitutional Amendment, and then we shall see what is best to be done with you.' All you say as to the horrors of old Georgia being made a Territory, to be governed by a nominee of the Radicals, is painfully true; but I do not see what we can do to avert such a fate. If we act, we are cheating or rebellious; if we are passive and silent, we are sullen and contumacious; if we remonstrate, we are presumptuous, and if we complain, we are guilty of ingratitude. I see nothing for it but patience, strict obedience to law, faithful observance of the duties imposed upon us, and a persistent effort of old and young to make an honest living as best we may. I am for peace at any price short of dishonor, but I see no prospect of it by anything we can do so long as the disposition of the majority of Congress remains unchanged."

I think the opinions above expressed are very generally shared by the most sensible, most moderate and most peace-craving men. All seem to expect the worst, and to be prepared for it. They look for political and social chaos, and expect nothing but calamity and ruin. If there is no change for the better, if half that is threatened is executed, thousands of acres which bore crops this year will be waste. Mills and factories now filled with the busy hum of industry will be closed, and their operatives destitute. Stores now filled with merchandise will be closed, and instead of immigrants coming to add to the productive wealth and the material strength of the country, emigrants will leave by every avenue of escape to seek some place of refuge and security for themselves, their families, and for whatever of property they can save from the wreck.

Will this create fraternal feeling? Will this promote love of the Union? After eighteen years' experiment of precisely the same policy in Hungary, Austria has resolved to try conciliation and kindness, and surely when the obstinate head of a Hapsburg has been made to comprehend a political truth, the sharp-witted Republican American ought not to allow his passion to drive him into the commission of a more fatal mistake than that which the most absolute of Kaisers has been made to acknowledge and now strives to repair.

All that the people want is peace, and guano. They do not care a fig for politics. They want to plant and be allowed to gather, to rebuild and be allowed to inhabit their desolated homes, to educate their children, and be good citizens of the United States.

Before the Governor is deposed, the judges forced to descend from the bench, the magistrates displaced, the laws abrogated, and the Legislature dispersed, let such men as Judge ERSKINE, of the United States District Court, Mr. FITCH, United States District-Attorney, Gen. TILLSON, of the Freedmen's Bureau, be asked whether there is anything in the acts, temper or disposition of the people to justify such a measure of coercion. Let them be asked as to what will be the probable consequences of such an act. Ask the most tried and consistent Union men of the State, not of the Morse and Cole stripe, but the respectable citizens of Georgia. They will tell you, I venture to assert, that in no State in the Republic are the laws more faithfully executed and promptly obeyed—that nowhere is society more peaceable or better ordered; that nowhere are the colored people more kindly or justly treated, and that nowhere is there less disposition for rebellion, or a more ardent longing for peace. Every honest man will say so, I care not what have been his former opinions or present predilections.

The Legislature has passed the Stay Law, giving every debtor three years from the 1st of January, 1868, to pay his debts in three equal installments, payable on the 1st of January 1868, 1869 and 1870. It has declared that the war ended on the 1st of June, 1865; and it has voted liberal aid to several railroads, including the long-expected "air line" road. It is highly probable that the Governor will interfere with this liberality, and that he will veto the Stay Law. The latter will probably be passed over the veto, but the railroads will scarcely muster a two-thirds vote. Provisions command exorbitant prices, but cotton is falling, selling at 27 to 28 cents, without the tax.

QUONDAM.

## MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

### Quarrel Between Maximilian and Bazaine—Manifesto of the French Authorities—Influence of the Priests—The New Generals-in-Chief—Correspondence Between Bazaine and Sherman—The Susquehannah—Vera Cruz Custom-house.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1866.

The French mail steamer *Panama* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, with dates of the 10th from the City of Mexico. The excitement consequent on the Emperor's proclamation and the articles published by BAZAINE in the City of Mexico papers is intense, and affairs are more complicated than ever. MAXIMILIAN was still in Orizaba on the 10th, and no day has been announced yet when he will leave. The pretence given to the public is the continual ill health of CARLOTTA, as if his staying or leaving Orizaba for Mexico would have any influence on her sickness, or that he could receive the news one moment sooner. The truth is that he does not wish to deliver himself into the hands of BAZAINE, who would keep him a prisoner and compel him to act exactly as he felt inclined. MAXIMILIAN does not know exactly what to do or where to go. The *Estafette*, in its leader, says plainly that he can no longer count on the help of the nation. The French disown him as a renegade and vacillating tool of the priests, who at present have entire control over him, and are the real Emperor of Mexico, and he is so beset by conflicting and opposing parties, who all profess to be his real friends and supporters, that he has almost lost sight of his own identity. If MAXIMILIAN had left the country when he started from Mexico his departure would at least have been dignified. Vessels were in waiting to convey him and his spoils to any European port. Should he leave now, he would be the laughing-stock and butt, not only of the Mexicans, but also of the French, and his real friends are sorry to see that he has at last succumbed to the machinations of the clergy and a few of their tools. The three commanding Generals-in-Chief, appointed by MAXIMILIAN to command the three grand divisions of the (to be organized) Army of the Empire, are MIRAMON, MARQUEZ and MEJIA, the latter having already notified his troops that in future he would not recognize any orders given by Marshal BAZAINE. It would be a very fine ending to the whole affair, if the French would be compelled to thrash their dear friends the Imperialists, before they left Mexico, and send a few hundred Zouaves as an escort to JUAREZ, to escort him to the palace [illegible]. The confidence of the Imperialists in the consolidation and ultimate success of the Empire, has entirely disappeared, and nobody believes in it any longer. The story circulated by some interested parties, that BAZAINE had sent a newspaper correspondent in the City of Mexico, to confer with Gen. SHERMAN, is evidently a canard, as none of the Mexican papers or private letters mention anything of this; but it is certain that BAZAINE telegraphed to SHERMAN and CAMPBELL, asking whether they had any instructions to simplify the evacuation of the French troops. The answer of SHERMAN and CAMPBELL was, that as the French had engulfed themselves in such a difficult position, they could get out of it as they wished to, and declined to act as intermediators between the French and Mexicans.

The Vera Cruz Custom-house having been occupied forcibly by the French, the Imperial authorities have protested against this action. When the protest was served on the Acting Administrator, he replied that he had no time to waste on reading nonsensical stuff, and that if the document had any reference to official business, they could forward it to BAZAINE, the mail-bag being a public institution, and therefore at their disposition. The moderation shown of late by the Republicans, is calling the attention of all, as it is a new feature hitherto unknown in Mexican warfare, and has contributed largely in gaining friends and adherents for the Liberal party.

A document published by the three highest French officials in Mexico, in the official papers, Gen. CASTELNAU, Marshal BAZAINE, and the French Ambassadar, sets forth:

"That France does not desire to interfere in the way the Mexicans choose to be governed, and that they only came to Mexico to put an end to the then existing disorders and to protect its (the French) citizens, and that France wished to have a definite Government established which would give the best guarantees, and that far from intending to change the existing institutions, has done its best to preserve them, having made many useless and disinterested sacrifices to that end. Furthermore, that as far as the Emperor's departure was concerned, the French agents had neither been consulted or even notified, and that all of the Emperor's actions have been advised or dictated by his council, who are with him at present, and that in case of MAXIMILIAN's departure, the French had made the necessary arrangements to guard the interests of all, both foreigners and Mexicans, and would not attempt to impose any kind of Government."

This then is the gist of the matter. When rogues fall out honest men get their due. Through the quarreling of the Imperialists and French, JUAREZ will govern the country six months sooner than expected. The French don't want to fight any more and give another impetus to the civil war and anarchy which has been reigning in Mexico, but in future will only carry out the instructions received, only taking care to guard their own interest and hasten the departure of the contingent as much as possible. This document was called forth by the statements made by the Imperialists about an intended French-American intervention and protectorate, and changing the institutions of the country.

There is no military news of any importance with the exception of a few skirmishes and the intended departure of Gen. MIRAMON with some Austrians according to some, with intentions to retake Jalapa and to others, to hold Guadalajara.

QUASIMODO.

### Maximilian Still at Orizaba on the 9th Inst.—A Semi-Abdication—The Reorganization of the Army.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1866.

By the French steamer *Panama*, which arrived yesterday morning, we have later and rather important news. The dates from Mexico reach to the 9th. As yet MAXIMILIAN had not returned to Mexico, but was still at Orizaba. The opinions of the Press and people respecting the Emperor's late proclamation are very conflicting. The *Esafette* says that MAXIMILIAN no longer addresses his countrymen as Emperor, but as a simple citizen, and considers the proclamation as a semi-abdication. The *Ere* considers the project mentioned in the proclamation as feasible, and that it has the stamp of loyalty and simplicity that captivate at once. The *Patria*, on the same subject, considers the resolution of the Emperor as having diffused general content and hope, and confounded all enemies and encouraged all friends, and even asserts that it is the intention of the projected Congress to discuss a new form of Government, that MAXIMILIAN gives it power to do so, and whatever may be the form of the Government adopted by the Congress, it will be legitimate.

Rumors are current here (Havana) that MAXIMILIAN will be more firmly settled on his throne than ever, that even JUAREZ is getting tired of the contest and is about to give in his adhesion to MAXIMILIAN, but, of course, no foundation can be found for such a report.

Nothing has yet been officially announced concerning the reorganization of the army, but the commands of three the divisions would be held by MEJIA, MIRAMON and MARQUEZ respectively.

The French and Imperialists had evacuated San Huis and Aquas Calientes; Zacatecas was already held by Gen. AZUA. The evacuation of Mazatlan was rather hurried by the French.

Marshal BAZAINE endeavored to communicate with the American Envoys SHERMAN and CAMPBELL by telegraph, asking them if they had any instructions to facilitate the French evacuation, and was answered that as the French had got themselves into such a difficult position, they might get themselves out of it as best they could, and both declined decidedly to serve as mediators between the French and Mexicans.

MEJIA and all the principal Imperial officers ignore Marshal BAZAINE and his authority.

## CHRISTMAS.

### The Preparations—Fairs, Festivals and Public Charities—The Churches.

In the Christian countries of the Old World, the day preceding Christmas Day is scarcely less honored than that day itself, and it is accompanied by even more outward manifestation of the holiday. But little labor is performed, and that only which is demanded by necessity. The day is given up to the closing preparations for the festival. With each succeeding year, in this country, the desire to keep Christmas in Old Country fashion becomes more earnest and more general, and the indications this present one are such as to give fair promise that we are no longer mere followers after, but leaders, among the myriads who manifest their joy at the birth of another Christian year.

THE PREPARATIONS—TOYS AND TURKEYS AND TREES.

Christmas has been with us at least a month; with us in the prattling talk of little children yearning for the feast, and growing still more eager and more noisy as the day drew near; with us in the posters on the walls appealing to the charitable, in letters a yard long, for something out of their abundance for the needy; with us in the gay windows of the dry goods stores lucent with shining silks and glossy furs, and rare and costly robes of every dye ticketed with the taking motto, "suitable for Christmas presents;" with us at the jewelers' windows, where the very pocket aches to unburden itself of its "promises to pay," and in exchange therefor bring home some glittering symbol of affection, fashioned cunningly from the rich ore, which, like the true love or friendship which it symbolizes, may change its form or coloring but does not perish. But with most of all in the depots of that ubiquitous old fellow Santa Claus, whom we pray to forgive us if, in our loving familiarity, we make too free in thus claiming fellowship with his reverence. Tons of toys have passed in and out of Maiden-lane and John-street during the past twenty days. Here lie the great warehouses where the myrmidons of the Saint receive from all parts of the world the most wonderful things in wood from the skilled fingers of the Chinese, the Hindostanee and the Japanese, from the workshops of the ingenious Swiss and French and German, indeed from every land where human ingenuity succeeds in its effort to meet the all-absorbing wish of old and young for something new—anything and everything from the latest model of a toothpick to the most improved design for navigating air. From these great marts, as from huge lakes, the toys have been running off in rivers and streams and inundating all the streets and avenues, to the delight of all true worshippers of the Saint, to the utter confusion of the fathers and mothers, who, however skeptic about the saintdom, have to pay all the Church rates, and to the self-congratulatory comfort of the store-keepers, who anticipate large congregations and huge collections. It might be fancied from the amount of room taken up in the City—in the markets and at the doors of the grocers by Christmas trees—in the streets by wagon loads of oddities, and in the fancy stores by things juvenile—that the Christmas feast was gotten up solely for the little ones; but a visit to the markets on Saturday or to-day would effectually dispose of that mistake. The geese and turkeys that turned out into the street, collectively by the load or individually by the legs, suggest, by their disposal, the necessity of mature digestions. Washington Market on the west, and Fulton on the east, were almost impassable on Saturday from daybreak until near midnight, and of like character was the throng at all the up-town markets. Where all the bipeds with feathers, which were carried off by bipeds without, were brought up is one of those mysterious things known only to the trade, nor is it much less mysterious where they all go to. Turkey was on Saturday an epidemic, and it is to be feared will continue so till after New-Year's Day. No matter where you went you were sure to come in contact with the dead carcass of the bird. Butchers' boys staggered against you in the most retired of streets, and when you turned to reprove them for their carelessness you met the tearless, stony eyes of the insensate gobblers, rubbed the rudeness from your coat-sleeve, swallowed your indignation and went on indulging in a savory dream of something solid, with cranberry sauce. At every crossing you were all but embraced by some good old lady, tottering beneath her well-crammed basket, underneath the lid of which peered out the tremulous head of turkey! Fathers of families carried the animals home in pairs, pendant by the legs. Everybody wanted to be on the front platforms of the cars, for everybody had a bundle which they did not wish to rub against their neighbor. Then there was the moving picture of trees in motion—strange phenomena in the vegetable world. Young cedars and pines moved through the City, disappeared suddenly by basement doors or stalked majestically up high stoops and were received by open arms. What mysterious rites are going on with these may not be even whispered. To-morrow only might we be permitted to reveal the strangeness of their metamorphoses. These were invariably accompanied, as they were received when they got home, by such full-grown people as those who bought the turkeys, and if their smiling faces owed their pleasant looks, and we think they did, to the youthful pines and cedars, then may it be augured that the sombre branches are to blossom with good things for all living generations.

THE FAIRS AND FESTIVALS AND THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Many of the charity fairs and festivals wound up their successful programmes on Saturday night; not a few, however, still continue to invite the charitable, and quite a number will continue to offer tempting good things for less than nothing, and the orphan's blessing till New-Year's Day. The concert to aid the funds for the erection of a home for the orphans of our country's brave defenders, which took place at the Union Hall, Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, was a great success, many thousand being unable to obtain admission. The drawing of the hundred thousand prizes is to take place on the 14th of January; it was found impossible to complete the arrangements for it sooner. This is a disappointment to a great many, but to no one more than to the writer, who had made up his mind to give a house-warming in that $12,000 house described in the hand-bills, and which will suit him to a T. This afternoon and evening a monster Christmas tree will be exhibited at the Howard Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the benefit of this charity, and all the homeless little ones are invited. It will be a goodly sight to see. Go by all means. There are many claims upon the charitable these holiday times, but none which appeals so earnestly or stirs up so surely the little good that lies at the bottom of our hearts—even of the hearts of the worst of us—as the tearful appeal for food and shelter from the lips of our soldiers' orphans, or from those who tell the story of their need and ask our help.

The kind patrons and managers of our public charities need no reminder that a holiday approaches dearest of all others to the young. In every institution of the City busy hands are at work in deeds of charity. At the Five Points House of Industry, at the Howard Mission, at the Home for Little Wanderers, indeed, at all the institutions supported by the contributions of a generous public, many hands have been employed for many days preparing for the festival, and little heads are so full of dreams of holiday gifts that there is no room for any more learning until these dreams are realized.

Nor will those less happy—the unwilling inmates of our corrective institutions, or the tenants of our hospitals—be forgotten. As in past years, those good-natured gentlemen, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, will provide for both the sinning and the suffering, that the one may learn that the hand which chastens is a kind one, and the other that if sympathy could save them suffering, their pain would be brief indeed.

THE CHURCHES.

Many of the churches of the City are already beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. This evening the churches of the Roman Catholics are thrown open to the faithful, and at some of them will be celebrated the solemn ceremony of the midnight mass. At all of these, and at the Protestant Episcopal Churches there will be the early services peculiar to the day to-morrow morning. Old Trinity has put on her evergreens, and at 2:30 to-day she will ring out from her lofty steeple the following melodies:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"See the Morning Star is Dwelling."
3. Christmas Carol—"Carol, Carol, Christians."
4. "The Lovely Land."
5. Christmas Carol—"Carol, Brothers, Carol."
6. Christmas Carol—"Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

On Christmas Day Mr. AYLIFFE will ring the following programme, commencing at 10:30 A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Gentle Stars were Sweetly Shining."
3. Christmas Carol—"The Christmas Tree."
4. Christmas Carol—"Carol, Carol, Christians."
5. Christmas Carol—"The Children in the Temple."
6. "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night."

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—THOMAS KELLY fell on some ice on First-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, and dislocated his shoulder blade. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN WHITE, of No. 228 Fourth-street, accidentally fell through the hatchway of Singer's Buildings, No. 320 Delancey-street, and received severe injuries. He was taken home....CHAS. PRESCOTT fell on the ice on First-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, and broke his hand. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....PETER SMITH, 12 years of age, and residing in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, while at work at McDEVITT's shoddy and flock mills, No. 401 Cherry-street, had three of his fingers of his left hand cut off by being caught in the machinery. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....FRANK HOFFEY, driver of truck No. 4,131, was thrown from his seat on the corner of Reade and Centre streets, and severely injured. Taken home to No. 8 Ridge-street....MARTIN HANNEGAN, a soap-fat man, was knocked down by an ice wagon, driven by A. C. PILLSBURY, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and seriously injured. He was taken home to Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue. The wagon belongs to J. C. WINCH & Co....LOUIS WHITE, 9 years of age, was accidentally run over by a milk wagon at the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets, and severely injured. Taken home by friends....JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 304 Front-street, was terribly crushed by a Delaware and Raritan Railroad freight-truck falling on him at Pier No. 39 North River, as he was loading his cart. He was removed to the New-York Hospital....CHARLES BURGER, aged 40 years, and residing on the corner of Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, was knocked down by a coach on the corner of Spring-street and Broadway, and seriously injured. Taken home...MARY HOY, 7 years of age, of No. 102 Washington-street, broke her leg at Pier No. 12 North River, by a plank falling upon her. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY at the Fifth Ward Station-house over the body of the unknown man who was killed at the American Express Building in Hudson-street, as previously announced. It appears that one of the iron freight cars belonging to the Company caught the deceased and crushed him against the walls of the building, fracturing his skull and both arms and causing instant death. During the inquest it appeared that the driver of the car, JOHN WHEELER, was not in his proper place on the platform, and consequently could not see the deceased. WHEELER was accordingly arrested, and held to bail to await the conclusion of the inquest on Wednesday next. The remains are now at No. 237 Bowery, awaiting identification. A description of the deceased will be found in the official notice of the Coroner in another column.

THE HOLIDAYS.—Christmas Day in the Eastern District will be universally observed and all kinds of business suspended. The pupils of St. Mary's Academy, assisted by the societies of St. Mary's Church, Leonard and Remsen streets, will give a dinner in their school-room at 1 o'clock, to which they invite "all of God's poor." In the evening the Thirty-second Anniversary of the Sabbath-school attached to the First Methodist Protestant Church, Grand-street, will be held. Addresses, recitations and vocal and instrumental music will comprise the exercises. This evening the Star Social Club have a ball at Washington Hall, and the "Old Guard," Capt. SMITH, will have a sociable at Union Hall.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of PHILLIP SMITH, of No. 333 West Thirty-sixth-street, was found floating in the North River at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street. Coroner WILDEY was notified and will hold an inquest to-day. Cause of the accident is unknown. The remains were taken in charge by the Police.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE FERRY.—Scarcely a day passes that passengers on the Fulton ferry-boats are not relieved of their pocket-books or watches, notwithstanding the vigilance of the detectives, who are always on duty during the rush from New-York in the evening. A man name JOSEPH SHAEFER, acting in a suspicious manner, was taken into custody on Saturday evening, by Detectives CORWIN and FROST. A considerable amount of money was found in his possession, which it is supposed he abstracted from pocket-books, and also a velvet steel bead purse, containing a small sum of money, believed to have been stolen from a lady while getting on a Greenwood car. The accused was held for the purpose of enabling persons who have been robbed to identify the bills.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—Officer HICKEY, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, in attempting to disperse a crowd of disorderly persons at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Division-street, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, was attacked by about twenty persons, and roughly handled. The officer had arrested one of the most disorderly, but he was soon taken from his custody. MICHAEL MALOY was subsequently arrested on the charge of interfering with the officer in the discharge of his duties. He was held for a hearing.

ROBBERIES.—The basement hall of the house of MYER HOWITZ, No. 110 Sands-street, was feloniously entered with false keys on the evening of the 20th, and also on the evening of the 21st inst., and robbed of a sack-coat valued at $8, beaver-cloth lady's cloak, worth $10, and another cloak valued at $5....The stable of ALFRED SMITH, in Charles-street, near Prospect-street, was broken into on Saturday night and robbed of harness valued at $40.

TRUNK STOLEN FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.—On Saturday evening last, while one of Westcott's Express wagons was standing at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, some thief lifted a small black trunk from the vehicle, with which he escaped. The property is owned by Mr. J. W. KIPP, of Patchen-place, New-York.

## NEW-JERSEY.

FOREFATHERS' DAY IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The descendants of New-England residents of Jersey City and Bergen celebrated Forefathers' Day on Saturday evening, in the usual manner, at Library Hall, South Bergen, at which some eighty ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. J. G. PARKER, President of the Library Association, occupied the chair. After partaking of a substantial dinner, speeches were made by the President, Major PANGBORN, Major HAGGERTY, Mr. BENNETT, Dr. WHEATMAN and others. Toasts were given and responded to, and the evening was passed in the most pleasant manner.

CHRISTMAS DONATION.—The mechanics, ferrymen, and others in the employ of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, upon leaving work on Saturday night, each received their accustomed present of a fine turkey for Christmas. Over 250 families were thus made glad through the liberality of Mr. STEVENS.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.—A boy 10 years of age, named JOSEPH DAVIS, was arrested on Saturday evening charged by Mr. SPENCER, of No. 47 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, with breaking and destroying his goods and toys on a stand in front of his store. He was locked up to await examination this morning.

STEALING A TREASURY NOTE.—A young man named JOHN McGUIRE was arrested at 11 o'clock Saturday night, charged with stealing a $5 Treasury note from MICHAEL KEONE, corner of Prospect and South Third streets, Jersey City. The accused was locked up to await examination.

FOG ON THE RIVER.—A fog settled over the North River yesterday afternoon, which became quite dense in the evening. The ferry-boats, with the aid of the fog-bells, were enabled to make their trips quite regular, and, as far as known, without accident.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Week closes extremely dull in financial and mercantile circles. Demand for MONEY active; market firm. Eastern EXCHANGE in good demand, but light supply. FLOUR quiet and steady; receipts 3,400 bbls.; shipments 3,400 bbls.; Spring extra, $10 25@$10 50. WHEAT 2c.@3c. lower; receipts 16,000 bushels; shipments 8,000 bushels; No. 1 Spring, $2 58; No. 2 Spring, $1 82½@$1 84. CORN ½c. lower; receipts 9,700 bushels. OATS nominal, 40½c.@41c. RYE 1c. lower, 87½c.@89c. BARLEY neglected. MESS PORK easier, $18 50@$19. LARD firmer; steam 11½c.@11¾c. DRESSED HOGS opened 25c. lower, but under good packing the demand became firmer; closed steady, $6 75@$7; BEEF CATTLE—receipts for the week, 4,200; shipments 1,700; prices without quotable change. LIVE HOGS—receipts for the week, 56,000; shipments 2,600; prices well sustained, closing $5 75@$6 32½.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Southern and Eastern trade—Sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 75 for City Rounds; No. 1 Spring, $10 50@$13 75. Red Winter $15; White $15 50, and $15 75 for Double Extra from choice White Wheat. RYE FLOUR steady at $5 50. WHEAT dull, sales 500 bushels of Choice White Canada at $3. CORN quiet, sales 400 bushels Illinois at $1 12. OATS, 65c, for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE, and PEAS nominal. SHORTS $18@$21. SHIP STUFF $23@$27. MIDDLING $32@$35. FREIGHTS by railroad on Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c, To Albany, 80c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR dull; XX Spring, $10. WHEAT dull and drooping; $2 13 for No. 1, $1 91@$1 95 for No. 2. CORN declining; 82c. for No. 1. OATS steady; 51c. for No. 1. RYE, 91c. PROVISIONS firmer; Clear Pork $19 25; Dressed Hogs lower, $6 50@$7. RECEIPTS—900 bbls Flour, 9,600 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Oats, 1,900 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 800 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR more active; Superfine $8 50@$9; Triple Extra $13 50@$14. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Nothing doing; Fall $2 60. CORN dull and prices unchanged. OATS—Little doing at 72c. COTTON lower; Middling 29½c. WHISKY active $2 25. HAY higher, $19. PORK $20 50. HOGS, $5 75@$6 25. LARD unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

TOBACCO—Sales 62 hhds., full rates. MESS PORK $20. HOGS $6 25; receipts, 41,000; total receipts, 110,000. COTTON dull, 30½c. for Low Middlings. FLOUR—Superfine $9 50. OATS 65c. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 70c.; Ear 60c.@62½c. Prime Winter WHEAT $2 75. SUGAR 11½c.@12c. MOLASSES 70c. LARD, tierces, 12½c. WHISKY in bond 28c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

COTTON dull and easier; sales 2,100 bales Low Middling, 30c.; A No. 1 Middlings, 32c. Receipts, 1,964 bales. SUGAR inactive; fair, 9½c.; prime to choice, 10½c.@11½c. MOLASSES in fair demand; good 58c.; prime to choice, 65c. Sterling Exchange, 144@144½; New-York Sight Exchange, ½c.@⅜c. discount. Gold, 133½. Freights firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR quiet, nominally unchanged; Superfine $7 25@$10 50; Extra $10 50@$11 25. MESS PORK firm and advanced 25c.; small sales $19 50@$19 75. LARD steady and unchanged. COTTON—No sales, holders firm, 31c. WHISKY unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

COTTON weak; 32c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE less firm; $3@$6 50. CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $4 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. TAR scarce at $1 50 ₱ bbl. PORK unchanged; $24 50@$25 for City Mess.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

WHEAT—Sales No. 1 Spring at $2 20@$2 22; Amber, $2 85. CORN—85c. for Old No. 1; 86c. for New. OATS dull. DRESSED HOGS $7.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

COTTON in fair demand; factors generally sellers; sales 1,200 bales; lower grades in good demand, closing quiet, 31c.@31½c. GOLD $1 33@$1 35.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Cotton market drooping; Middlings, 31c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Cotton market irregular and declining; sales 100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Cotton market depressed and declining; Middling 32c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—All those desiring to purchase Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays, would do well to call on our friend HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, where you can find the largest and best assortment of square and upright Pianos in the City. Also Cabinet Organs, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. A careful inspection of his extensive establishment will at once convince any one that his is the best place to purchase their holiday presents.

[Advertisement.]

Hats of the latest style and every variety furs, caps, &c., will be found at the store of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. His latest invention of gentleman's hat is all the rage, and a more tasteful and becoming style has never been introduced, even by Knox, who is one of the most celebrated hatters in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—These handsome and useful articles are admirably adapted for holiday gifts, and they can be procured in great variety at CANTRELL's, No. 813 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The most sensible present is the Burglar-alarm Telegraph; it saves all other presents from burglars.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

### Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 22—*In steamship Arago, for Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Yelverton, Miss Eidlitz, Mrs. H. Hutton and maid, Mrs. Wm. Young, Mrs. Israel Corse, Miss Corse, J. K. Polk, Mrs. R. L. Allen, Miss M. J. Allen, A. H. Allen, Dr. Lewis Holmes, Mrs. A. C. Wilson and child, Mrs. A. Maverick, 2 children and maid, Mrs. A. Grover and maid, John O'Connor, Col. J. W. Alexander, Misses Emma and Ellen Alexander, Mr. Cray, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cress, Misses Nellie and Rita Cress and maid, Mr. Porter, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Fabens, L. Isola, T. W. Guild, E. Schnagell, Mrs. J. W. Mason, Master Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. Noble, Mr. Dickson, Mr. J. M. Brown, Portland; Mrs. Dr. Hartley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Poulaye, Mr. J. Tournade, Mrs. Tournade, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Forbes, Master J. Forbes, Miss Forbes, Miss Meeker, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. S. Adolfus, Mr. S. Carey, Mr. M. Markowski, Mr. W. Oysterman, Mr. and Mrs. Gabay and child, Miss Wetzler, Mr. W. Chartelain, Mrs. Kronberg and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbeck, two children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Wm. Schortt.

### Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 23—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—J. Winslow, J. Small and lady, Arthur McCracken.

*In steamship Merrimack, from New-Orleans, &c.*—W. L. Smith and wife, J. Dorman, wife and daughter, Rev. Mr. Jaggar, J. Arrion, Mr. Struthers, Col. Wheeler, lady and servant, Thos. Stoddard, J. Fallon, B. C. Moore, J. J. Shirley, and 8 in the steerage.

*In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans*—F. Lyons, J. Johnston, L. Heeney, Mrs. Elmer and daughter, F. Ludlow, child and servant, W. Bell, S. Tobias, H. Richard, S. S. Laurens, M. Morris, J. Wilson and lady, Miss Wilson, Wm. Ellmore, M. Greene, Geo. H. Larrabee, Alex. Reynolds, H. Harris, Mrs. S. F. Robinson, J. Temprey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets...... 4 37 | Moon rises.... 8 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 33 | Gov. Island. 10 22 | Hell Gate....11 44

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 23.

### Arrived.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Tice, New-Orleans Dec. 15, via Havana 18th, at 12 M., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. The steamship Morro Castle arrived at Havana 9 A. M. 18th inst. 21st, 90 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with bark Parthian, hove to—blowing a gale from the N.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Wadsworth, New-Orleans Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. The F. S. experienced strong northerly gales with a heavy sea S. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with steamship Gen. Sedgwick, for New-York.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 54 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Dec. 18, Wm. Daly, a seaman, fell from the foretopsail-yard and died in one hour afterward.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 19, 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy gales from N. E. during the entire passage.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown Dec. 15, with mdse. and 480 passengers to the North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 15th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Virginia, Wolfe, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Pierson.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool Nov. 5, with mdse. and 150 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage. Dec. 9, sprung a leak, and have had the pumps going constantly ever since; 1 th, lat. —, lon. 61 25, saw a ship, supposed the Yorktown, bound E.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Annie Ramsey, (Br.,) Phillips, Malaga 49 ds., with fruit to McCully & Marsh. Has had heavy N. W. gales; carried away mainmast, main-yard, and sprung foremast.

Bark Ida, (Br.,) Miller, Inagua via Nassau 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to Darrell & Nash. Had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Sophia, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. Had very heavy weather.

Bark Mercurio, (Aus.) Matulich, Zebu, Philippine Islands, 148 ds., with hemp to Slocovich & Smith.

Brig Nayade, (Hamb.) Maass, Rio Janeiro 61 ds., with coffee to R. M. Sloman & Edye. 16th inst., 150 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, encountered a heavy gale, beginning at E. S. E. and going around to W. N. W., in which shipped a heavy sea, which hove the vessel on her beam ends, and a large quantity of water going below, was obliged to cut away foretopmast and maintopgallantmast, with sails and everything attached, and threw overboard 100 bags of coffee.

Brig Cupid, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Bradshaw, Parsboro, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost boat, anchor and chain.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., (of Philadelphia,) Fifield, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to master. Had heavy N. W. gales the past 14 days.

Brig Winfield, (of Yarmouth,) Loring, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, Manzanilla 24 ds., with mahogany and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales; split sails, &c. Left no vessels.

Brig Florence E. Matheson, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Locke, Kingston, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Moses Rogers, Jones, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Meminger & Co. Sld. in co. with Danish brig Oak, for New-York.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) George, Savanilla 19 ds., with fustic to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lahave, (of Bridgewater, N. S.,) Jones, Lahave 16 ds., with lumber to B. F. Small & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales; lost boat.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Canning, N. S.,) Davison, Jacmel 35 ds., with logwood, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. Jessie Jones, Lang, of and from St. Kitts 20 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly gales.

Schr. Pinto, Smith, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton to master. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. W. gales; sprung foremast.

Schr. J. L. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia; is ashore on Blackwell's Island.

Schr. G. L. Bearse, Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia; is ashore on Steep Rocks, high and dry.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanny Keating, Daniels, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Hatch, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. S. Weldin, Bowne, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. P. Smith, Grace, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. Scranton, Doxton, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Blondel, Edwards, Portland, for Virginia.

Schr. Fanny & Mary, Putnam, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Laurel, Wooster, Sullivan, with lumber.

Schr. Snow Squall, Stinson, Rockport, for Richmond.

Schr. Lagos, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Trade Wind, Carson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella, Richardson, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Monitor, Bease, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Balloon, Cisco, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Colson, Winterport, with lumber.

### Below.

Ship Caroline, Worwell, London.

Portuguese ship ——, 43 ds. from Lisbon.

Bark L. T. Stoker, from Matanzas.

Brig Hermes, from West Indies.—(By pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, No. 6.)

### Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Dec. 22—Arr. schr. Voltay, (of New-York,) from Wilmington, N. C.

23d—Arr. steamships Kensington, New-Orleans; Geo. Appold, Baltimore; barks Sillentiani, Buenos Ayres; Jessie Campbell, Glasgow.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21—Arr. bark Madena, for Boston; schrs. Lavet and Peacock, for Baltimore; schrs. Nevada and Charles Dennis, steamship Emily B. Souder, New-York. Cld. Brem. bark Evanhardt, for Liverpool.

23d—Arr. ship Nereus, New-York; bark Joscano, brigs Hasse, C. D. Allen, Boston; schr. R. S. Thomas, Rockport.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 20—Arr. brig J. B. Brown, of Portland, Bain, Baltimore, for Boston; schr. Silver Lake, Matthews, and Aid, Bunker, New-York, for Boston; schrs. Mary E. Long, Hardy, Rondout, for do.; Leesburgh, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

21st—Arr. steamer Chesapeake, Johnson, New-York, for Portland. Sld. schrs. Mary D. Cranmer, Lee, Emma, Chas. S. Carstairs, Louisa Frazier, Ocean Pearl, Simmons, J. S. Weldin.

22d, P. M.—Arr. brig Mattano, Jarvis, Ellsworth, for New-York. Sld. steamer Chesapeake, schr. Leona. Remaining in port, brigs J. B. Brown, Mattano; schrs. Defiance, Thos. H. Mailor, S. P. Adams, Corinthian, Kalmear, Ida May, E. A. De Hart, Henry, Leesburgh, Mary E. Laing, Aid, Silver Lake.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22—Cld. ship Edith, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22—Cld. steamship San Jacinto, for New-York.

22d—Arr. steamship Herman Livingston, New-York; schr. Graduate, Havana.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22—Sld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

### Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The schr. John Price, from Newcastle, Del., for Boston, went ashore on Saturday night on Wood End Bar, but got off on Monday morning without damage, and anchored in Provincetown Harbor.

### Spoken, &c.

Princess Royal—brig, from —— for London, Nov. 30, lat. 25 48, lon. 65 02.

### Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, Dec. 3, schr. America, for New-York Dec. 15.

At St. Kitts, Dec. 2, brig Favorite, for New-York next day.

TUTTLE & MILLER
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR OPENING
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Fancy Shirts, Collars, Ties
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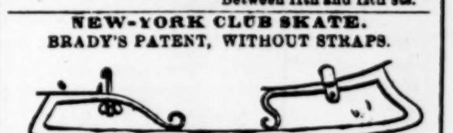

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13, 66, 52, 1, 9, 10, 44, 62, 2, 15, 29, 39, 72.
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27, 4, 19, 52, 9, 34, 58, 14, 42, 25, 6, 2, 59.
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